ELEMENTARY LATIN CLASSICS

LEGENDS OF GODS AND HEROES

MORTON

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LEGENDS OF GODS AND HEROES

Elementary Latin Classics

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The Barberini statue of Juno, which is in the Vatican, has both arms, with scepter and patera, restored, as also the fore parts of the feet.

It is the finest of extant representations of Hera. She wears a tall stephane on her head, long ungirdled chiton, and peplos. She is probably represented in her aspect as the goddess of marriage (Ἥρα τελεία, *Juno pronuba*).

JUNO

Legends of Gods and Heroes

A First Latin Reader

By

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Cambridge

With an Introduction by

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INTRODUCTION

Quid virtus et quid patientia possit
Utile proposuit nobis exemplar, Ulixem.

THESE lines from Horace, herein used to introduce the account of the wanderings of Ulysses, recognize the appeal of heroic example. Youth yearns for adventure, would do great deeds, and is thrilled at their recital. Gods and supermen, natural types of the ideal, furnish illustrations of intrepid achievement. In this little collection are set forth, in simplified Latin, versions of those tales which, themselves the product of a finely cultivated imagination of two thousand years ago, through two millennia have stimulated the imagination to that belief in the heroic which makes heroes.

Here in passages of graded difficulty the pupil is shown portraits of the Deathless Ones and learns of the beginnings of things and of men. Here he meets prototypes of characters already become familiar in his study of English literature: Medea, the Lady Macbeth of antiquity, and Clytemnestra, an *altera ego* of Hamlet's guilty mother. Here

too are the originals of that marvel of the twentieth century, the birdman, for in the log of the good ship Argo those early aviators, Zetes and Calais, are described. The pupil's own English tongue takes on a picture quality as he traces the word "tantalize" back to the perfidy and punishment of the epicure Tantalus, doomed to gaze on fruits which eluded and upon water which slipped from the grasp.

In all these stories, whether he follows "that great champion of the antique world" through his twelve labors or with Jason seeks the Fleece of Gold, the pupil is brought close to that axiom of human living that "much must he toil who would serve the Immortal Gods." Achilles, Ajax, Agamemnon, Protesilaus, and many a hero beside for him bear witness to this truth. Caesarian idioms and Virgilian phrases not only contribute to the pleasing style in which these narratives are presented but add to the reader's vocabulary and to his feeling for the Latin.

One feels that here indeed is a book which in its subject matter, literary form, carefully-chosen vocabulary, and wisely-envisaged difficulties supplies a long-felt need of the teacher for material which shall provide literary values and support a sustained interest. In its form of a pocket edi-

tion, one can even imagine this little volume being brought forth at strange times and in strange places, as youth's desire for adventure leaps forward to see "what happened next" and youth's ambition is stirred for heroic action by these ageless tales of Greece and Rome.

JESSIE E. ALLEN

PHILADELPHIA
June, 1926

PREFACE

An attempt has been made in the following pages to re-tell in very simple Latin some selected stories from the Greek Mythology, and by a careful sorting and grading of difficulties to provide progressive practice in Latin translation for beginners, whose scanty equipment of grammar would not enable them to tackle a work by a genuine Latin author with any hope of success.

Experience has shown that boys and girls grow weary if kept at mere grammar for any length of time. The "sad mechanic exercise" and the monotonous inconsequence of those long arrays of detached sentences soon dull the keenest spirits and cause progress to be slow and disappointing.

It is hoped that these stories will prove a pleasant alternative to Grammar and Exercises. They have been arranged on the plan of an ordinary book of exercises, new grammatical forms and constructions being introduced one by one in the order generally adopted in such books. A pupil might be set to translate the early chapters as soon as he has mastered the regular declensions of nouns

and adjectives and a few tenses of the active verbs; by the time he has worked through to the end of the book he will have been familiarized, by means of easy examples, with all the commoner Latin constructions, and with several hundred words in frequent use among the best Latin authors.

But to give practice in the rules of Latin grammar is not the sole purpose of this book. An acquaintance with the Heroes of Greek Mythology, whose deeds are here recorded, is hardly less necessary to the proper understanding and appreciation of Latin poetry than a knowledge of Latin syntax and accidence. The Latin poets took this acquaintance for granted among the educated Roman public for whom they wrote; and their many allusions to mythical characters are a constant source of difficulty to English boys and girls who are not familiar with the legends. Those who intend to take up Greek as well as Latin can still less afford to neglect the Greek Mythology. It frequently happens that a candidate fails in examination to translate an unseen passage from a Greek play, not so much from an insufficient knowledge of Greek, but because, through ignorance of the myth upon which the play is founded, he has missed his cue to the passage. In the latter part of this book will be found, treated with more

or less detail, most of the legends from which the Greek Tragedians drew their plots. For the earlier chapters shorter and simpler stories have been chosen. The preliminary chapter, "Portraits of the Gods," is intended for pupils at a still more elementary stage; but it might also be used later, in conjunction with the illustrations, as a basis for Latin conversation by those teachers who adopt "Reformed Methods" in teaching Latin.

The writer tenders his warmest thanks to Mr. T. E. Page and the Rev. Dr. C. E. Williams for many useful criticisms and suggestions for the improvement of the book; and to Miss Mary Morton, Mr. G. M. Willis, and Mr. J. F. Crofts, who also in various ways have assisted him in his task.

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LEGENDS OF GODS AND HEROES

PORTRAITS OF THE GODS

[Translate genitives in this chapter by "of," datives by "to," and ablatives without a preposition by "with." Regular declensions of nouns and adjectives and the present and imperfect active of the four regular conjugations and of **sum** have been used.]

Jupiter

1. Iuppiter erat rēx [1] deōrum.
2. Dextra Iovis sceptrum tenet.
3. Sinistra [2] fulmen igneum prehendit.
4. Vultus deī nōbilis est et terribilis.
5. Inter avēs aquila erat sacra Iovī.
6. Aquila enim est rēx avium.

Juno

1. Iūnō, Iovis uxor, erat rēgīna deōrum.
2. Vultus Iūnōnis formōsus, gravis, nōbilis est.
3. Dea corōnam et sceptrum rēgium habet.

[1] The small index numbers refer to the Notes. See page 109.

4. Stolam longam et peplum gerit.[3]
5. Sinistra deae parvam pateram tenet.

Neptune

1. Neptūnus aquās omnēs et maria regēbat.
2. Dextra deī aplustre tenet, sinistra sceptrum (tenet).
3. Neptūnī sceptrum trēs dentēs habet.
4. Prōra nāvis dextrum pedem deī sustinet.
5. Figūra delphīnī post tergum Neptūnī apparet.
6. Delphīnī enim Neptūnō sacrī erant.
7. Neptūnus rēgiam suam sub aquā habēbat.
8. Saepe autem currum suum super flūctūs agēbat.[3]
9. Quattuor equī currum Neptūnī trahēbant.
10. Nymphae marīnae circā currum in aquā natābant.

Apollo

1. Apollō, Iovis fīlius, carminis inventor erat.
2. Deus citharam auream sinistrā tenet.
3. Dextrā nervōs citharae lēniter tangit.
4. Figūra Apollinis iuvenīlis et formōsa est.
5. Corōna laurea longum capillum deī ōrnat.
6. Mūsae, novem sorōrēs, erant comitēs Apollinis.

7. Pictōrēs saepe arcum in manū Apollinis pōnunt.

Diana

1. Diāna silvās et vēnātiōnem amābat.
2. Dea tunicam brevem et crepidās gerit.
3. Pharetra ab umerō Diānae pendet.
4. Dextra manus sagittam ē pharetrā prōmit.
5. Sinistra manus cornua cervī prehendit.
6. Diāna erat gemina soror Apollinis.

Pluto

1. Plūto, rēx Tartarī, in sellā rēgiā sedet.
2. Dextra deī clāvem, sinistra sceptrum tenet.
3. Sceptrum Plūtōnis duōs dentēs habet.
4. Capillus niger torvam frontem deī tegit.
5. Prope sellam Plūtōnis Cerberus canis sedet.
6. Cerberus, Tartarī custōs, tria capita habet.
7. Tria colla saevīs horrent serpentibus.
8. Serpentem [5] quoque prō caudā Cerberus [5] habet.

Ceres

1. Cerēs, segetum custōs, in altā sellā sedet.
2. Dextrā facem, sinistrā hordeum tenet.
3. Corōna ex hordeō contexta frontem deae ōrnat.

4. Calathus quoque hordeō plēnus prope sellam stat.
5. Pictōrēs saepe falcem prō face Cererī dant.
6. Prōserpina, Cereris fīlia, erat uxor Plūtōnis.

Minerva

1. Minerva, Iovis fīlia, bellum et arma amābat.
2. Dea tunicam longam gerit; hastam dextrā tenet.
3. Lōrīca pectus, galea caput Minervae tegit.
4. Caput Gorgonis apparet lōrīcae affīxum.
5. Magna serpēns circā hastam iacet convolūta.
6. Nam serpentēs erant sacrae Minervae.
7. Minerva erat inventrix multārum artium et doctrīnārum.
8. Athēniēnsēs [4] Minervam in magnō honōre habēbant.

Mercury

1. Mercurius, Iovīs fīlius, erat nūntius deōrum.
2. Itaque Mercurius ālās habet pedibus affīxās.
3. Ālās quoque parvās petasus [5] Mercurī habet.
4. Dextra parvum saccum, sinistra cādūceum gerit.
5. Nam cādūceus erat nūntiōrum signum.
6. Mercurius multa et varia officia praestābat [18].

MINERVA

5

The Greek name for Minerva was Athena. In the Athena Giustiniani of the Vatican at Rome, reproduced on the preceding page, Minerva's love of arms is most emphasized. In another striking representation, the Athena Velletri, in the Louvre, Paris, the goddess is shown in her other rôle of champion of the arts.

7. Domōs custōdiēbat; mortuōs [4] ad Tartarum dūcēbat.
8. Mercātōrēs, viātōrēs, fūrēs prōtegēbat.

Vulcan

1. Vulcānus, ferrārius deus, erat Iovis et Iūnōnis fīlius.
2. Corpus valēns, membra fortia, manūs magnās habēbat.[3]
3. Sinistrō tamen pede deus claudicābat.
4. Vulcānus sub monte Aetnā habēbat domicilium.
5. Illīc fulmina Iovis ignea fingēbat.
6. Quamobrem vertex montis flammīs saepe flagrābat.

Mars

1. Mārs, Iovis fīlius, bellum et pugnās regēbat.
2. Itaque pictōrēs vultum ferōcem Mārtī dant.
3. Rōmānī [4] Mārtem in praecipuō honōre habēbant.
4. Rōmulus enim, ut nārrant, Mārtis fīlius erat.
5. Rōmulus, Mārtis fīlius, Rōmae conditor erat.
6. Tertius mēnsis annī nōmen ā Mārte trahit.

Vesta

1. Rōmānī Vestam quoque, Iovis sorōrem, in praecipuō honōre habēbant.
2. Ārae et focī omnēs in tūtēlā Vestae erant.
3. Intrā templum Vestae flamma perpetua in ārā flagrābat.
4. Sex Vestālēs flammam noctū et interdiū custōdiēbant.

Venus

1. Venus, Iovis fīlia, Vulcānī uxor erat.
2. Pictōrēs semper figūram dulcem et formōsam Venerī dant.
3. Saepe etiam Amōrem cum Venere pōnunt.
4. Venus enim, ut nārrant, Amōris māter erat.
5. Amor, parvus puer, arcum et sagittās gerēbat.[18]
6. Ālās aureās habēbat umerīs suīs affīxās.
7. Grātiae, trēs puellae formōsae, Veneris comitēs erant.
8. Inter avēs columba Venerī sacra erat.

Bacchus

1. Bacchus, Iovis fīlius, erat vīnī deus.
2. Itaque pictōrēs pōculum in manū deī pōnunt.
3. Vultus Bacchī formōsus erat et muliebris.
4. Membra erant mollia et vīnō languida.
5. Nymphae et Satyrī erant comitēs Bacchī.

VENUS

From ancient times Venus had been the Latin goddess of beauty and growth in nature, and especially of gardens. In historical times, however, Venus was entirely absorbed by the Greek Aphrodite, and came to stand exclusively for a cult of human love. It is in this character that Venus is represented in art. The illustration here shown is of the comparatively little known Aphrodite of Arles, at the Louvre, Paris.

LEGENDS

[The remaining tenses of the indicative active of the four regular conjugations and of the verb **sum**, and the pronouns **ego, tū, sē, is, hic, ille, iste,** and **ipse.**]

Saturn

Antīquī [4] hanc fābulam dē genere [1] deōrum nārrābant.[18] Prīncipiō Ūranus mundum ūniversum regēbat. Mox tamen Sāturnus, fīlius eius,[16] patrem rēgnō [9k] expellit. Ūranus īrātus Sāturnum ita monet: "At nōn diūturnum, Sāturne, imperium habēbis; nam tē [5] quoque fīlius [5] tuus aliquandō expellet." Hīs verbīs [9b] perterritus Sāturnus fīliōs suōs statim dēvorat. Rhea autem uxor [11b] Iovem īnfantem [11b] ante omnēs fīliōs suōs amābat. Itaque magnum lapidem linteō involvit [3] et in cūnīs eius collocat. Puerum in spēluncā longinquā cēlat. Sāturnus, ignārus dolī, lapidem prō fīliō dēvorat. Hōc modō Rhea Iovem ē perīculō servat.

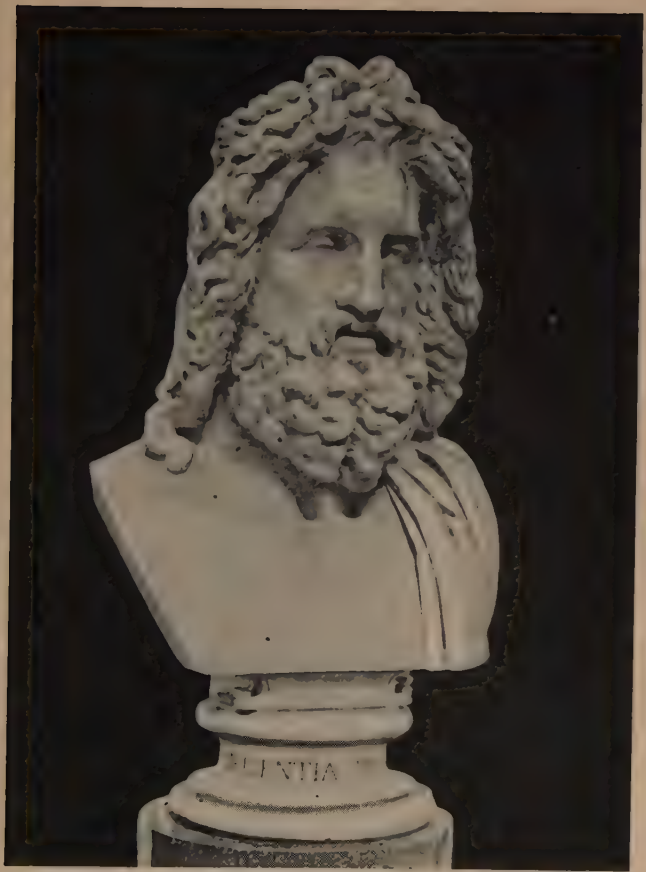
The small index numbers refer to the Notes. See page 109.

Jupiter

Post paucōs annōs Iuppiter, iam adulēscēns, patrem [2] Sāturnum in exsilium expellit, et rēgnum eius occupat. Iūnōnem in mātrimōnium dūcit.[3] Locum idōneum rēgiae suae [8a] in altō vertice montis Olympī dēligit. Hinc enim dēspectus in omnēs partēs erat; sed perpetuae nūbēs deum ipsum cēlābant. In hōc monte Iuppiter sibi [8a] rēgiam magnificam ex aurō, argentō, ebore aedificat. Tum frātrēs suōs convocat et rēgnum paternum cum eīs [16] dīvidit. Neptūnō aquās, Plūtōnī Tartarum dat; caelum sibi vindicat. Terram [5] autem omnēs deī et deae commūniter regēbant.

The Giants

Gigantēs tum, gēns ferōx et turbulenta, terram incolēbant. Inter eōs magnam auctōritātem habēbat Enceladus. Is cum frātribus suīs coniūrat, Iovemque [12] ad pugnam prōvocat. Sine morā Gigantēs magnōs montēs in immēnsam mōlem exstrūxērunt. Inde in caelum ascendērunt, Iovemque ē sēde paene dēturbābant. Iuppiter autem fulminibus suīs omnēs ad terram praecipitāvit et montibus ēversīs obruit. Sīc Gigantēs nimiae [2] superbiae poenam solvērunt.



JUPITER
13

The so-called Jupiter of Otricoli, in the Vatican Museum, is a late representation of the Greek Zeus, chief of the gods and head of the Olympian hierarchy, and is typical except that it lacks the usual attributes of the god — the scepter, thunderbolt, and eagle. In a more limited sense he was god of the heavens and presided over all celestial phenomena — rain and snow, storms and lightning, heat and cold. Zeus was worshipped throughout the country, the most notable of his sanctuaries being those of Olympia in Elis and Dodona in Epirus. He is majestic and powerful, has a full beard and flowing hair, and especially in later art, wears only the himation.

[Active participles.]

Prometheus

Iuppiter, postquam [20b] terram caede [9a] Gigantum pācāvit, hominēs, novum genus, in eōrum [16] locō collocāvit. Hōs hominēs Promētheus, Īapetī fīlius, ex lutō et aquā fīnxerat. Promētheus autem, misericordiā mōtus, ubi paupertātem eōrum et inopiam vīdit, ignem ē caelō ad terram sēcrētō dēportāvit. (Prīncipiō enim hominēs, ignārī omnium artium, per terram errābant, famem glandibus et bācīs aegrē dēpellentēs.[19]) Propter hoc fūrtum Iuppiter īrātus Promētheum ferreīs vinculīs ad montem Caucasum affīxit. Hūc ferōx aquila quotīdiē volābat, rōstrōque [12] iecur eius laniābat. Dēnique post multōs annōs Herculēs aquilam sagittā trānsfīxit, et captīvum [4b] longō [9k] suppliciō līberāvit.

Pandora

Promētheus (ut suprā nārrāvimus) hominēs ex lutō et aquā fīnxerat. Posteā autem Vulcānus, Iovis iussū, mulierem quoque fīnxit. Cēterī deī Vulcānum in opere adiuvābant. Venus enim pulchritūdinem, Minerva scientiam omnium artium muliebrium, Mercurius blanditiam mulierī dedit. Pandōram nōmināvērunt ex multitūdine

dōnōrum. Dūxit eam[16] in mātrimōnium Epimētheus, Promētheī frāter. Tum Iuppiter omnia bona hūmāna in arcam conclūsit, Pandōraeque dedit. At Pandōra, nimis cūriōsa, arcam aperuit. Statim omnia illa bona ēvolāvērunt, neque umquam revēnērunt; spēs sōla in fundō arcae restābat.

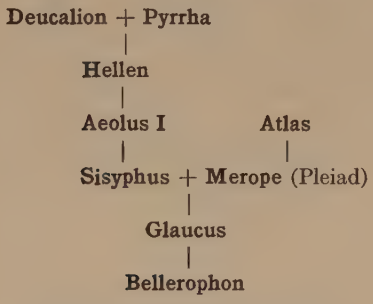
[Imperative active of regular verbs.]

Deucalion and Pyrrha

Iuppiter ōlim, propter prāvitātem hominum īrātus, magnīs ēluviōnibus paene ūniversum genus hūmānum obruit. Deucaliōn tamen, Promētheī fīlius, et Pyrrha uxor eius in montem Parnassum ēvāsērunt. Post aliquot diēs subsidit aqua. Inde Deucaliōn et Pyrrha in campōs iterum dēscendunt, trīstēsque[15] per vāstam sōlitūdinem errant. Tandem ad templum Themidis veniunt, et ōrāculum deae cōnsulunt. Dea misericordiā mōta, "Vēlāte capita," inquit, "et ossa mātris[2] post terga iactāte." Diū haesitant; vix enim ōrāculum intellegunt. Tandem Deucaliōn, "Nōnne[13] terra māter omnium est?" exclāmat. "Nōnne lapidēs in terrae corpore ossa sunt? Ego certē hōc tentābō." Sine morā caput vēlat, magnumque lapidem post tergum suum iactat. Lapis statim formam virīlem induit. Tum Pyrrha quoque lapidem iactat.

Pyrrhae autem lapis muliebrem formam induit. Tālī [9] modō Deucaliōn et Pyrrha genus hūmānum restituērunt.

THE DESCENT OF BELLEROPHON



CERES AND PROSERPINE

Plūto, Tartarī rēx, Prōserpinam, Cereris fīliam in mātrimōnium petiit. At Cerēs recūsābat. Itaque Plūto, Iovis monitū, Prōserpinam, dum flōrēs in agrō legit,[20a] subitō comprehendit et ad Tartarum abdūxit. Diū Cerēs multīs cum lacrimīs fīliam quaerēbat. Dēnique, postquam Iovis perfidiam Plūtōnisque latrōcinium intellēxit, deōrum societātem īrāta [15] dēseruit, domicilium inter mortālēs [4] quaerēns. Dea autem prae dolōre officium suum neglegēbat. Itaque nec messis in agrīs nec frūctus in arboribus prōvēnit: dūra

CERES

In this representation of Ceres, from a Pompeian painting at Naples, the goddess is seated on a throne, her hair wreathed with barley, and is holding stalks of the same plant in her left hand; at her feet is a basket (κάλαθος) also filled with barley. In her right hand is a torch (which should be represented as lighted). She is here conceived as the goddess of harvest, rather than as the mother mourning for her lost daughter Proserpina.

famēs undique rēgnābat. Ārae etiam deōrum inter tantam omnium rērum inopiam neglēctae stābant. Hoc ubi vīdit Iuppiter ad Plūtōnem dēscendit. "Redde," inquit, "Cererī fīliam et huic ūniversae miseriae fīnem impōne." Plūtō prīmō recūsābat. Posteā tamen pācem cum Cerere aequīs condiciōnibus composuit. Prōserpina enim sex mēnsēs quotannīs cum mātre, totidem sub terrā cum marītō agēbat. Quamobrem Cerēs īram dēposuit, terraeque fertilitātem reddidit.

[Present infinitive active of regular verbs. Indicative of **absum** and **dēsum**, etc.]

Tantalus

Tantalus, Iovis fīlius, ōlim in Lydiā rēgnābat, vir dīves et deōrum dīlēctus comes. Saepe apud deōs cēnābat, et cōnsilia eōrum audiēbat. Haec autem cōnsilia Tantalus mortālibus ēnūntiāvit. Iuppiter propter tantam perfidiam īrātus prōditōrem ad īnferōs praecipitāvit et prope rīvum dulcis aquae collocāvit. At quotiēns Tantalus sitiēns bibere tentābat, recessit aqua. Pōma quoque ex arbore propinquā pendēbant. At quotiēns manum ad pōma extendit, rāmī ventō mōtī recessērunt. Neque umquam timor aberat; perpetuō enim suprā caput impendēbat immāne saxum.

[*Īdem, ūnus, duo, sōlus, nūllus,* etc.]

Tantalus and Pelops

Dē eōdem Tantalō hanc quoque fābulam nārrant. Is enim deōs ad cēnam invītāverat. Inde fīlium suum, Pelopem nōmine, sēcrētō occīdit, et membra eius in magnō vāse coquit. Convīvae autem suspīciōsī cibum recūsant. Cerēs sōla, propriīs cūrīs occupāta, umerum īnscia[15] cōnsūmit. Reliqua membra Mercurius, deōrum iussū, in eōdem vāse recoquit, vītamque puerō reddit. Deest autem umerus. Cerēs umerum eburneum in locum eius aptat.

Pelops

Oenomaō[8d], rēgī Ēlēō, fīlia erat eximiā formā[9a] Hippodamīa nōmine.[9f] Hanc virginem multī prīncipēs in mātrimōnium petēbant. Ōrāculum autem Oenomaum hīs verbīs monuerat. "Cavē generum tuum." Is igitur fīliam nēminī dare cōnstituit. Itaque procōs omnēs ad certāmen equōrum singillātim prōvocāvit. "Hippodamīam," inquit, "victōrī, victōs[4b] mortī dabō." Hās condiciōnēs nōn recūsābant procī.* Oenomaus tamen propter mīram equōrum suōrum celeritātem omnēs facile dēvīcit; victōs ex pactō

* **Procī** = m. nom. pl., subj. of **recūsābant.**

occīdit, et capita eōrum suprā portās rēgiae suae fīxit. Pelops autem, Tantalī fīlius — is enim inter procōs erat — auxilium ā Myrtilō, rēgis aurīgā, sēcrētō petiit. "Magnam," inquit, "tibi[8b] mercēdem dabō, sī in hōc certāmine Oenomaum superāverō." Myrtilus, aurī cupiditāte adductus, clāvōs ē rotīs Oenomaī sēcrētō dētrāxit. Quamobrem rotae ā currū rēgis in mediō cursū dēcidunt. Equī statim perterritī Oenomaum ex currū dēturbant et per campōs moribundum[4a] trahunt. Pelops victor Hippodamīam in mātrimōnium dūcit; Myrtilum, improbum aurīgam, in mare praecipitat; rēgnum mortuī Oenomaī ipse occupat. Hanc omnem regiōnem posterī ab eius nōmine Peloponnēsum[6b] nōmināvērunt.

Atreus

Atreus, Pelopis fīlius, inter omnēs aequālēs suōs crūdēlitāte[9f] atque impietāte īnsignis erat. Is enim, adhūc adulēscēns, frātrem suum Chrȳsippum interfēcit, invidiā mōtus, quod pater Chrȳsippum sibi praeposuerat. Ob hoc scelus ā Pelope expulsus hospitium apud Eurystheum, Mycēnārum rēgem petiit. Post mortem Eurystheī Atreus ipse rēgnum Mycēnaeum occupāvit. Aeropam in mātrimōnium dūxit, rēgis Crētēnsis fīliam. Thyestēs autem, Atreī frāter, eiusdem coniugī

cupidus, Aeropam sēcrētō tentat abdūcere. Hanc iniūriam Atreus crūdēlī modō vindicat. Frātrem enim falsō hospitiō ad cēnam invītat. Inde parvōs eius fīliōs occīdit; membra eōrum concīdit, coquit, in mēnsā appōnit. Mox, postquam Thyestēs famem explēvit, impium factum eī aperit. Thyestēs, horrōre perculsus, ē regiā ērumpit, Atreum et omnem eius prōgeniem dīrīs

PELOPS AND HIPPODAMIA

Pelops (ΠΕΛΟΨ) rides in his chariot over the sea (indicated by the dolphin on the right); by his side stands his newly-won bride Hippodamia (ΙΠΠΟΔΑΜΕΑ). Pelops, as victor and bridegroom, is crowned with a wreath of laurel; he wears a richly-embroidered short chiton and chlamys, which flutters in the wind as he throws his weight on the reins; in his right hand is the goad. Hippodamia, in veil, chiton, and peplos, raises her right hand in wonder. Two of Aphrodite's doves, symbolic of love, fly before her. The above is taken from an Attic red-figured vase-painting of the fifth century B.C., in the Museum at Arezzo.

exsecrātiōnibus dēvovēns.[19] Haec Thyestea exsecrātiō et Atrīdārum calamitātēs in prōverbium posteā vēnērunt.

Niobe

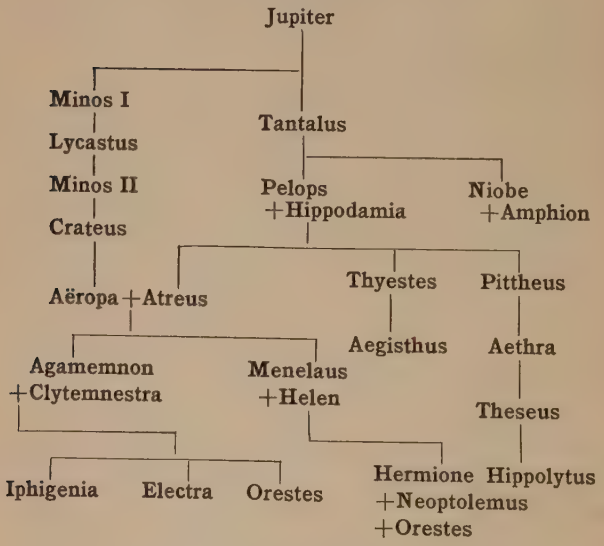
Nioba, Tantalī fīlia, uxor Amphīonis rēgis Thēbānī, omnēs mulierēs nōn sōlum dīvitiīs [9f] sed etiam prōle superābat. Poenam tamen nimiae superbiae solvit.

Solēbant mulierēs Thēbānae Lātōnam, Apollinis et Diānae mātrem, sollemnibus vōtīs colere. Ab hīs vōtīs Nioba sōla abstinēbat. Quīn etiam cīvēs suās verbīs fastīdiōsīs increpābat. "Cūr tandem, Ō Thēbānae,[4] tantōs honōrēs Lātōnae solvitis; mihi tamen, rēgīnae vestrae, nūllam āram sacrātis? Num [13c] dīvīna eius prōlēs reverentiam vestram movet [18]? At ego in hāc rē Lātōnam facile superō. Sunt [8d] mihi septem fīliī, totidem fīliae eximiā [9g] formā; Lātōnae sunt sōlī līberī Apollō et Diāna. Neque vērō dīvīnitāte cēdō. Nōnne mihi Iuppiter avus est? Dēbētis ergō Niobam, nōn Lātōnam, dīvīnīs honōribus colere." Forte Apollō haec verba audīverat. Is, īrā incēnsus, ad urbem celeriter contendit et omnēs Niobae fīliōs sagittīs suīs trānsfīxit. Diāna fīliās eīdem mortī dedit.

Diū et vehementer māter īnfēlīx mortem lībe-

rōrum dēplōrābat. Dēnique Iuppiter, tantō dolōre ad misericordiam mōtus, Niobam in saxum mūtāvit et in monte Sipylō collocāvit. Saxum illud etiam nunc lacrimīs madet.

THE HOUSE OF ATREUS AND ITS CONNECTIONS



BELLEROPHON

5 Inter Graecōs antīquōs Bellerophōn, Glaucī fīlius, praeclārum nōmen habuit. Is enim Chi-

maeram occīdit, bēluam formīdulōsam ē leōne, caprā, dracōne compactam. Multī iam frūstrā Chimaeram occīdere tentāverant; nam nōn sōlum dentibus atque ungulīs pugnābat, sed etiam flammās ex ōre spīrābat. Bellerophontī autem, dīvīnum auxilium petentī,[19] Iuppiter equum pennigerum, Pēgasum nōmine, dedit. Hōc equō Bellerophōn sublīme ēlātus tergum mōnstrī dēsuper hastā trānsfīxit. Īdem vērō Pēgasus Bellerophontī posteā calamitātem importāvit. Is enim, equō pennigerō vectus, superōrum sēdēs explōrāre tentābat. Iuppiter, tantā impietāte ad īram incitātus, oestrum mīsit, quī Pēgasum spīculō crūdēlī petiit. Pēgasus, simul ac dolōrem sēnsit, repentīnō mōtū equitem ad terram dēturbāvit. Ex hōc cāsū Bellerophōn per reliquam vītam claudicābat.

[Indicative active of verbs of third conjugation in –iō.]

Perseus

Acrisiō, Argīvō rēgī, ōrāculum ōlim sīc respondērat, "Cavē nepōtem tuum." Hīs verbīs perterritus rēx crūdēlis Perseum nepōtem, adhūc īnfantem, cum mātre Danaē in arcam imposuit et in mare prōiēcit. Iuppiter autem ventum prōsperum dedit, quī parvum nāvigium ad īnsulam

Serīphum [11] tūtō portāvit. Polydectēs, Serīphī rēx, advenās benignē accēpit, domiciliumque eīs [8b] in rēgnō suō concessit. Diū in hāc īnsulā Danaē cum parvō fīliō vītam beātam et tranquillam agēbat. Tandem post aliquot annōs rēx Polydectēs, Perseum ad sē vocat et hīs verbīs compellat. "Iam vir es. Nōn decet haec inertia aetātem tuam. Itaque in Libyam tē mittere cōnstituī. Illūc cum pervēneris, conquīre Medūsam Gorgonem, et caput eius hūc ad mē apportā." (Gorgonēs autem trēs sorōrēs erant speciē horribilī [9g]: quippe aspectū suō hominēs in saxum mūtābant. Ungulās aēneās prō manibus habēbant, serpentēs prō capillō. Ex eīs ūna, Medūsa nōmine, mortālis erat; Stheno contrā et Euryalē immortālēs.) Perseus libentī animō mandāta rēgis facere parābat; neque sine ope dīvīnā rem tam difficilem tamque perīculōsam suscēpit. Mercurius enim falcem dedit, Minerva speculum; Mūsae tālāria, saccum, galeam magicam addidērunt. Sīc armātus Perseus ad silvam contendit, quā habitābant Gorgonēs. Undique lapideās hominum atque ferārum figūrās, trīste spectāculum, vīdit. Medūsa ipsa cum duābus sorōribus dormiēbat. Perseus ā Minervā praemonitus oculīs āversīs imāginem Gorgonis in speculō aspēxit. Tum falce suā caput foedum praecīdit et in saccō

condidit. Stheno et Euryalē, ē somnō subitō excitātae, sorōris interfectōrem comprehendere tentābant. Is tamen galeam magicam induit, statimque ē cōnspectū ēvānuit. Inde celerī volātū ad ōrās Aethiopiae, in rēgis Cēpheī fīnēs pervēnit. Hīc vērō rem mīram et sānē miserābilem vīdit. Andromeda enim, Cēpheī et Cassiopēae fīlia, in lītore sedēbat ad scopulum praeruptum ferreīs vinculīs affīxa. (Hāc poenā Neptūnus superbiam atque impietātem Cassiopēae castigābat.) Dum autem Perseus attonitus haesitat, bēlua ingēns ē marī ēmergit, puellam tremebundam dēvorātūra.[19] Perseus cōnfestim caput Medūsae ē saccō prōmit, mōnstrum in lapidem mūtat, puellam, vinculīs solūtam, parentibus incolumem reddit; mox, tāctus amōre virgineae formae et venustātis, Andromedam ā patre in mātrimōnium petit. Cēpheus, quamquam fīliam Phīneō propinquō suō iam ante spoponderat, Perseī postulātiōnī concēdit. Quamobrem, dum cēnam nūptiālem parant, Phīneus cum magnā turbā armātōrum[4] irruit, et Perseum strictō gladiō petit. Iterum Perseus caput Medūsae ē saccō prōmit, Phīneumque et comitēs eius in lapidēs mūtat. Inde cum uxōre Andromedā ad īnsulam Serīphum properat.

Magnō cum gaudiō Danaē fīlium recipit. Poly-

dectēs enim, dum Perseus abest, eam invītam in mātrimōnium dūcere tentāverat. Hōc ubi audīvit Perseus, īrā incēnsus, caput Gorgonis tertiō prōmit regīque ostendit. Mox tamen, dolōre et poenitentia factī mōtus, (nam multa ōlim ā rēge beneficia accēperat) caput fūnestum in custōdiam

MEDUSA
Marble head at Munich

Minervae trādit. At rēgis interitus Serīphiōrum odium commōverat. Cōnstituit igitur Perseus cum mātre et uxōre in continentem ad Acrisium avum migrāre. Acrisius autem, quī numquam veteris ōrāculī memoriam dēposuerat, simul ac dē adventū Perseī cognōvit, perfugium apud amīcum suum, rēgem Larissae, petiit. Nōn diū

tamen fātum suum effūgit. Larissaeī enim pūblicōs lūdōs celebrābant. Hūc multī prīncipēs et hērōes ex omnibus Graecīs cīvitātibus cōnvēnerant. Inter eōs Perseus discō certābat; neque vīdit avum suum, quī haud procul inter certāminis spectātōrēs stābat. Discus autem, sīve cāsū sīve cōnsiliō deōrum, ē manū Perseī ēvolāvit, Acrisiumque occīdit.

[Regular comparatives and superlatives.]

The Twelve Labors of Hercules

Hērōum omnium antīquōrum clārissimus fuit Herculēs, Iovis et Alcmēnae fīlius. Iuppiter eī, adhūc īnfantī, rēgnum Mycēnaeum prōmīserat. At Iūnō, propter invidiam, hōc rēgnum Eurystheō, propinquō eius, per dolum trādidit. Mīsit etiam Iūnō duōs magnōs dracōnēs, quī īnfantem Herculem in cunīs placidē dormientem petiērunt. Herculēs autem, ē somnō excitātus, dracōnem alterum [32] alterā manū prehendit, incrēdibilīque rōbore parvulus strangulāvit.

Īdem Herculēs, ubi ad virīlem aetātem vēnit, Megaram, Creontis fīliam, in mātrimōnium dūxit. Cum hāc uxōre aliquamdiū vītam beātam et tranquillam agēbat. Mox tamen adāctus ad īnsāniam ā Iūnōne, implācābilī hoste, nōn sōlum

frātris fīliōs occīdit sed etiam līberōs suōs īnfantēs in ignem iniēcit. At postquam ex īnsāniā convaluit, dolōre perculsus, poenam impiī sceleris dare studēbat. Delphōs [10b] igitur contendit, ōrāculum Apollinis cōnsultūrus. Iussit eum Apollō Mycēnās migrāre, et servitūtem duodecim annōrum apud rēgem Eurystheum tolerāre. Eurystheus autem, quī Herculis rōbur et virtūtem valdē metuēbat, sēcrētō perniciem eius optābat. Iussit eum igitur duodecim labōrēs difficillimōs et perīculōsissimōs perficere. Sīc enim reputābat animō: "Ūnum fortāsse alterumve [12] labōrem perficiet Herculēs; mortem tamen haud diū effugiet."

The Nemean Lion

Nōn procul ab urbe habitābat saevus et terribilis leō, quī omnēs incolās Nemeaeae vallis metū terrēbat. Hunc prīmum labōrem suscipit Herculēs. Quī [17] ubi in cōnspectum leōnis vēnit, prīmō sagittīs et clāvā certābat. Leō in spēluncam suam incolumis effūgit. Tum Herculēs alterum spēluncae exitum scopulō obstruit; ipse per alterum irruit, et leōnem manibus suīs strangulat. Corpus mortuum Mycēnās [10b] in umerīs reportat. Eurystheus autem, tantī rōboris timōre perculsus, portās omnēs statim clausit, neque Herculem sinēbat urbem suam intrāre.

The Lernean Hydra

Iussit eum continuō ad Lernam properāre, et Hydram, taetram serpentem, illīus palūdis incolam, interficere. Hydra autem (leōne [9l] multō formīdulōsior) novem capita habēbat. Frūstrā Herculēs haec capita clāvā suā praecīdit. Quā

Hercules and Hydra
From a Marble at Naples

enim anteā ūnum caput fuerat, statim duo appāruērunt. Tandem auxiliō servī suī octō capita igne combussit. Nōnum caput (hoc enim immortāle erat) sub magnā rūpe condidit. Sagittās suās, antequam discessit, sanguine mōnstrī tīnxit. Multōs posteā hostēs eīsdem sagittīs occīdit. Nūllum enim venēnum hōc sanguine fūnestius erat.

The Arcadian Stag

Tum rēx Eurystheus tertium labōrem imposuit. "Perge," inquit, "in Arcadiam. Illīc cervum pulcherrimum, cornibus aureīs, Diānae sacrum conquīre, vīvumque Mycēnās mihi apportā." In hāc autem vēnātiōne Herculēs tōtum annum cōnsūmpsit; cervus enim, simul atque Herculem cōnspexit, incrēdibilī celeritāte [9e] fūgit. Dēnique post longōs et continuōs cursūs ad rīpam flūminis adveniunt, et in aquam sē ambō prōiciunt. Tum Herculēs cervum fessum et impedītum prehendit, et in umerōs suōs tollit, et sine morā Mycēnās contendit. Convēnit eum in itinere Diāna, īrāque gravī commōta, "Dēpōne," inquit, "istam praedam. Nihilne tutum est ab impiīs tuīs manibus?" Herculēs vērō, "Ō dea, ignōsce," respondet; "nōn enim meā voluntāte sed Eurystheī iussū hoc fēcī." Hīs verbīs īram Dīanae plācat, cervumque vīvum ad Eurystheum dēportat.

The Erymanthian Boar

Inde quārtum certāmen suscipit cum immānī aprō, quī Erymanthiōs agrōs vāstābat, gravissimumque [14] fīnitimīs agricolīs incommodum importābat. Herculēs, simul ac pervēnit, aprum magnō clāmōre ē latebrīs eius excitat. Is montem fugā petit. Herculēs īnstat; mox aprum, fessum cursū et altā nive impedītum, laqueō implicat, et Mycēnās vīvum advehit.

The Augean Stable

Augēas, rēx Ēlidis, ingentem numerum pecudum in vāstō stabulō conclūsum tenēbat. Locus autem foedissimus et spurcissimus erat, propterea quod per trīgintā continuōs annōs nēmō stabulum pūrgāverat. Hunc quīntum labōrem Eurystheus Herculī prōposuit. "Perge," inquit, "ad Ēlidem, stabulumque rēgium intrā spatium ūnīus diēī pūrgā." Herculēs, simul ac pervēnit, pecudēs in locum tūtum remōvit. Inde fossam incrēdibilī industriā [9e] fōdit, amnēsque Alphēum et Pēnēum ā solitō alveō per stabulum dēdūxit. Tālī modō labōrem nec facilem nec iucundum perfēcit.

The Stymphalian Birds

Avēs tum ingentēs, horribilī speciē, circā Stymphālum lacum habitābant, viātōrēsque rōstrīs et

ungulīs aēneīs laniābant. Hōc sextum certāmen suscipit Herculēs. Quī, postquam ad lacum appropinquāvit, crepitāculum magnum, Minervae dōnum, statim concutit. Avēs, insolitō crepitū perterritae, hūc illūc volitant. Multās ex eīs Herculēs sagittīs suīs trānsfīgit. Reliquae āvolant, neque umquam ad illum locum reveniunt.

The Cretan Bull

Deinde ad Crētam nāvigat, quā taurus saevissimus, immānī magnitūdine, rēgis Mīnōis fīnēs longē lātēque vāstābat. Herculēs taurum nōn sine multō labōre superat, vīvumque Mycēnās dūcit.

The Horses of Diomede

Equī Diomēdis, rēgis Bistonum, nōn sōlum celeritāte pedum sed etiam animī ferōcitāte īnsignēs erant. Pāscēbat eōs Diomēdēs hūmānā carne, multōsque iam peregrīnōs, quī per fīnēs suōs iter faciēbant, hōc cōnsiliō prehenderat. Eurystheus, quī Diomēdis equōs iam dūdum cupiēbat,[20c] hunc octāvum labōrem Herculī prōposuit. Quī [17] sine morā in Thrāciam contendit, Diomēdem occīdit, corpus eius mortuum equīs prōicit. Equōs paulisper sub custōdiā Abdērī, amīcī suī, relinquit; ipse adversus Bistonēs

THE INFANT HERCULES

A bronze statue at Naples shows the infant Heracles throttling the two serpents which were sent against him by Hera. The basis bears eight of the labors of Heracles, of which four are visible in this illustration — the hauling of Cerberus up from Hell, the fight with the Nemean lion, the shooting of the Stymphalian birds, and the plucking of the apples guarded by the serpent of the Hesperides.

prōcēdit. Dum autem abest, equī Abdērum dēvorant. Herculēs mortuō amīcō iūsta rīte solvit. Inde ad Eurystheum cum Diomēdis equīs contendit.

[Irregular comparatives and superlatives.]

The Girdle of Hippolyta

Nōnum eius certāmen cum Amāzonibus fuit. Hippolytae,[8d] Amāzonum rēgīnae, balteus erat pulcherrimus, aurō caelātus, quī cupiditātem Admētae, Eurystheī fīliae, excitāverat. Herculēs igitur, Eurystheī iussū, cum paucīs comitibus ad Pontum nāvigāvit, quā Amāzonēs, gēns fēminea bellō clārissima, habitābant.

Hippolyta ipsa advenās nōn sōlum benignē accipit, sed etiam balteum suum Herculī prōmittit. Cēterae vērō Amāzonēs, ā Iūnōne incitātae, ad arma concurrunt, proeliumque cum comitibus Herculis committunt. Hī strēnuē sē dēfendunt et Amāzonum impetum multā cum clāde prōpulsant; Hippolytam ipsam occīdunt, quae in prīmā aciē fortiter pugnābat. Herculēs virtūtem mortuae rēgīnae magnopere collaudat; corpus eius et arma Amāzonibus trādit; balteum sōlum retinet. Tum celeriter ad lītus cum sociīs dēscendit, nāvemque solvit.

The Oxen of Geryon

Deinde, eiusdem Eurystheī iussū, ad īnsulam Erytheam contendit, vaccās Gēryōnis gigantis abreptūrus. Gēryōnī autem tria capita, sex manūs erant: Eurytiōnī, eius servō, quī vaccās custōdiēbat, duo capita, quattuor manūs. Hōs ambō Herculēs proeliō dēvīcit; vaccās omnēs Mycēnās ēgit.

The Apples of the Hesperides

Eurystheus continuō ūndecimum labōrem imposuit, iussitque Herculem aurea māla ex hortō Hesperidum apportāre. Rēs autem difficillima erat, propterea quod Iūnō haec māla in extrēmīs terrae fīnibus abdiderat, et in eōdem hortō, custōdiae causā, saevum collocāverat dracōnem, quī, circā arborem convolūtus, noctū et interdiū vigilābat. Atlantem igitur (quī caelum in umerīs sustinēbat) conquīrit Herculēs, eumque dē itinere interrogat. "Ego," respondet Atlās, "prō tē hoc iter faciam, quod mihi sōlī via nōta est. Tū autem, dum absum, caelī pondus prō mē sustinē." Annuit Herculēs, caelumque in umerōs suōs accipit. Atlās inde ad hortum Hesperidum contendit, dracōnem pōtiōne sōpit, et aurea māla ad amīcum dēportat. Quī sine morā cum praedā rūrsus Mycēnās properat.

Cerberus

Iam dūrae servitūtis fīnis appropinquābat. Eurystheus autem, ubi incrēdibilem Herculis virtūtem atque audāciam cognōvit, maiōrem indiēs metum atque invidiam animō percipiēbat. Itaque hunc ultimum labōrem, cēterīs [9l] multō difficiliōrem et perīculōsiōrem, imposuit. "Dēscende," inquit, "ad Tartarum, Cerberumque hūc in meum cōnspectum attrahe." (Cerberus autem, Tartarī custōs, canis erat triceps, corpore immānī. Cauda eius serpēns erat. Tria colla serpentibus horrēbant.) Herculēs sine morā Taenarum pergit. Hinc enim commodissimus erat in Tartarum dēscēnsus. Tandem ad portās Plūtōnis venit, Cerberumque cōnspicit. Inde alterā manū faucēs, alterā crūra mōnstrī corripit. Cerberus caudā manum eius graviter mordet. Nōn tamen hērōs cōnātū dēsistit. Dēnique multō cum labōre ē tenebrīs ēmergit Cerberumque ad Eurystheum, advehit. Quī, horribilī aspectū canis perterritus, magnā vōce exclāmat: "Abscēde ē cōnspectū meō, Cerberumque istum ad Tartarum reportā. Numquam tē posthāc meā voluntāte aspiciam." Itaque Herculēs ā longā servitūte līberātus, simul ac Plūtōnī Cerberum reddidit, laetus [15] domum [10b] suam contendit.

Greece and Troy

[Indicative passive of regular verbs and quī in all cases.]

Laomedon

Neptūnus ōlim et Apollō, expulsī Olympō, quod Iovī, deōrum rēgī, displicuerant, mortālem speciem induērunt exsiliumque apud hominēs petēbant. Forte in agrum Trōiānum vēnērunt ad rēgem Lāomedontem, quī moenia Trōiae tum aedificābat. Hunc labōrem deī suscēpērunt. Lāomedōn autem, ubi moenia novae urbis iam perfecta vīdit, pactum suum nōn servāvit; dīvīnōs opificēs sine mercēde dīmīsit. Quamobrem Apollō īrātus tōtam regiōnem dīrā pestilentiā vāstāvit; Neptūnus bēluam marīnam mīsit, quae quotīdiē ē flūctibus ēmersit et ūnam ē Trōiānōrum fīliābus, sorte dēlēctam, dēvorāvit. Inter hās Hēsiona, rēgis ipsīus fīlia, mortī dēstinātur. Tum vēro ācerrimō dolōre oppressus est Lāomedōn, quī cēterārum virginum mortem acquō animō sustinuerat. Forte per illam regiōnem Herculēs iter faciēbat, balteum Hippolytae ē Pontō ad Eurystheum apportāns. Cuius [17] opem Lāomedōn multīs cum lacrimīs implōrāvit. "Subvenī mihi," inquit, "fīliamque ā mōnstrō līberā. Ego tibi, sī hoc fēceris, equōs illōs praeclārōs dabō, quōs Iuppiter quondam avō meō dedit." Herculēs,

patris precibus et misericordiā virginis adductus, bēluam marīnam interficit, Hēsionamque līberat. Tum iterum Lāomedōn fidem fallit, prōmissumque praemium retinet. Herculēs īram ācerrimam in pectore recondēns viam intermissam repetit. Posteā autem, simul ac duodecim explētī labōrēs vacuum temporis spatium dedērunt, Trōiam rūrsus nāvigāvit cum sex nāvibus et dēlēctā manū sociōrum, quōs [16] tōtā Graeciā [9d] coēgerat. Hōrum auxiliō urbem Trōiam expugnāvit rēgemque Lāomedontem occīdit. Hēsionam Telamōnī, amīcō suō, in mātrimōnium collocāvit.

Paris

Priamus, Lāomedontis fīlius, post caedem patris rēgnum Trōiānum obtinēbat. Is Hecubam, Cisseī fīliam, in mātrimōnium dūxit. Complūrēs habēbat fīliōs et fīliās, ex quibus Hector nātū maximus erat et bellō fortissimus, formā atque ingeniō excellēbat Paris. Hecuba, ut nārrant, aliquantō antequam hunc peperit fīlium, vīderat in somniō facem ardentem, ex quā plūrimae serpentēs ērumpēbant. Cuius somnī ubi interpretātiōnem quaerēbat, Aesacus augur ita respondit: "Pariet Hecuba fīlium, quī Trōiae magnam calamitātem importābit." Propter hoc respōnsum puer īnfāns,

patris iussū, in monte Īdā ad mortem expositus est. Nōn tam facile ēlūduntur Parcae. Pāstor quīdam, quī posterō diē [9c] ad eundem montem ovēs suās ad pāscua dūcēbat, misericordiā mōtus, puerum domum suam dēportāvit et cum fīliīs suīs ēducāvit.

Paris, postquam adolēvit, omnibus aequālibus suīs rōbore excellēbat. Forte lūdī pūblicī Trōiae[10a] celēbrābantur; Paris in campum dēscendit et omnēs adversāriōs superāvit. Inter hōs erat Dēiphobus, Priamī rēgis fīlius. Quī, īrā incēnsus, arma corripuit, pāstōremque īnfēstā hastā petiit. Cassandra autem soror, quae vātēs erat, clārā vōce, "Abstinē manum," inquit, "Dēiphobe. Hic enim frāter noster est, quī in monte Īdā abhinc multīs annīs [9c] expositus est." Tum vērō Priamus fīlium suum agnōvit et intrā rēgiam domum multō cum gaudiō recēpit.

The Apple of Discord

Thetis, dea marīna, Pēleō Myrmidonum rēgī nūpsit. Ad cēnam nūptiālem dī deaeque omnēs invitātī sunt praeter Discordiam sōlam. Quae, īrā atque invidiā incitāta, mālum aureum in mediōs convīvās iēcit, magnāque vōce exclāmāvit, "Hoc praemium pulcherrimae dō." Inde magna contrōversia inter deās Iūnōnem, Venerem, Miner-

vam exstitit. Mālum enim sibi quaeque * vindicābat. Tandem Iovis admonitū, rem ad arbitrium Paridis Trōiāṇī addūxērunt.

The Judgment of Paris

Hōc tempore Paris ovēs suās in Īdā monte pāscēbat; nōndum enim ā Priamō rēge fīlius agnitus erat. Quem Iūnō prīma hīs verbīs compellat, "Sī mihi mālum adiūdicāveris, ego tibi rēgnum tōtīus Asiae dabō." "Ego contrā," inquit Minerva, "sī victrix discesserō, tē inter mortālēs [4] fortissimum [6b] et bellō praeclārissimum faciam." Venus autem arrīdēns, "Ego tibi uxōrem omnium mulierum pulcherrimam dabō." Hoc dōnum Paris priōribus praeposuit, Venerīque mālum adiūdicāvit. Neque dea immemor pactī erat; nam paucīs post annīs Paris, auxiliō eius, Helenam, Menelāī rēgis Lacedaemōnī uxōrem, inter omnēs mulierēs pulcherrimam, Trōiam sēcrētō abdūxit.

War is Declared

Hanc iniūriam Menelāus armīs vindicāre cōnstituit, auxiliumque ab omnibus rēgibus fīnitimīs petit. Hī lībenter opem suam prōmittunt. Difficile autem erat cum gente nōn sōlum longinquā

* nom. fem. sing. of quisque.

sed etiam potentissimā bellum gerere. Itaque profectiō in decimum annum rēicitur. Intereā tōtā Graeciā arma parantur, nāvēs aedificantur, dēlēctūs habentur. Tandem, diē cōnstitūtā, mīlle nāvēs, centum mīlia hominum armātōrum Aulidem in Boeōtiam conveniunt, quō ex portū commodissimus ad ōram Trōiānam erat trāiectus. Summum imperium cōnsēnsū omnium Agamemnonī, Menelāī frātrī, rēgī Mycēnaeō, mandātur.

[Present infinitive passive of regular verbs and the indicative of **possum**.]

Achilles

Graecōrum, quī huic bellō interfuērunt, Achillēs, Pēleī et Thetidis fīlius, omnium praeclārissimus fuit. Māter eum, adhūc īnfantem, in Stygiīs aquīs merserat. Quā dē causā pars nūlla corporis vulnerārī potuit praeter tālum dextrum, quem ipsā manū tenuerat. Hunc socium et adiūtōrem bellī Agamemnōn valdē optābat. Ōrāculum enim hīs verbīs nūper responderat: "Pēlīdae [31] auxiliō Teucrōs vincētis, Achīvī." Thetis autem prō fīliō metuēns (erat enim adhūc puerīlī [9g] aetāte) ad Lycomēdem, Scȳrī īnsulae rēgem, eum sēcrētō mīsit. Lycomēdēs puerum, fēmineō habitū vestītum, intrā rēgiam suam cēlāvit et complūrēs [6c] annōs cum fīliābus suīs ēducābat. Nō-

men eī Pyrrhae dedit propter flāvum capillum. Forte dē hīs rēbus fāma ad aurēs Agamemnonis pervēnit. Cōnstituit igitur puerum conquīrere et animum eius glōriae cupiditāte incendere. Hanc lēgātiōnem Ulixēs, rēx Ithacae, vir et prūdentiae magnae et virtūtis, suscēpit. Quī, simul ac Scȳrum vēnit, mercātōris habitū in rēgiam Lycomēdis penetrāvit, fēminea vestīmenta et ōrnāmenta portāns. Hās inter mercēs hastam et clipeum interposuerat. Inde dum puellae magnō cum gaudiō vestīmenta īnspiciunt, subitō tubae sonus audītur, armōrumque crepitus. Puellae perterritae hūc illūc currunt. Achillēs autem vestem fēmineam humī prōiēcit, hastamque et clipeum arripuit. Ex hōc factō statim ab Ulixe cognitus est, auxiliumque suum Graecīs lībenter prōmīsit.

Iphigenia

Multōs diēs [6c] Graeca classis apud Aulidem tempestāte tenēbātur. Agamemnōn, impatiēns morae, augurēs omnēs ad sē convocat causamque tempestātis exquīrit. Tum Calchās, augur praeclārus, ita respondet. "Diānam tū ipse offendistī; nūper enim in silvīs cervum deae sacrum occīdistī; neque hoc scelus expiārī potest, nisi fīliam tuam Īphigenīam in ārā Diānae immo-

DIANA

The statue in the Louvre of the Diana of Versailles is a Greek work, probably of the second century B.C.

Artemis, wearing a short chiton, chlamys swathed round her waist, stephane on her brow, and sandals on her feet, runs forward, drawing an arrow from her quiver. The remains of her bow are seen in her left hand, which rests on the head of a *horned doe*. As goddess of fields and woods, Artemis is the protectress as well as the huntress of their inhabitants; hence a stag or a doe is her most usual companion in art.

Notice the unusual proportions of the figure; the length of the lower limbs, which is out of all proportion with the upper part of the figure, indicates fleetness of foot.

lāveris." Prīmō Agamemnōn ā sacrificiō abhorret. Tum Menelāus, "Rēx es," inquit; "tū peccās sī prīvātam cāritātem ūtilitātī pūblicae praepōnis." Hīs verbīs patrī invītissimō persuādet. Ulixēs igitur Argōs ad Clytēmnēstram, Īphigenīae mātrem, mittitur. "Agamemnonis iussū," inquit, "hūc vēnī; is enim fīliam Īphigenīam Achillī in mātrimōnium spopondit." Hīs verbīs Clytēmnēstram fallit Īphigenīamque Aulidem dēdūcit. Tum pater īnfēlīx fīliam in ārā Diānae immolāre parat. Diāna autem, quam sors inīqua tam pulchrae virginis ad misericordiam commōverat, āram dēnsīs nūbibus involvit, cervumque prō virgine suppōnit. Īphigenīam per nūbēs in terram Tauricam dēportat, eamque templī suī sacerdōtem [6b] facit.

[Indicative of volō, nōlō, mālō, ferō, fīō, eō.]

Protesilaus and Laodamia

Iam Graecī secundō ventō Trōiae approprinquābant, cōpiāsque hostium in lītore īnstrūctās armātāsque cōnspiciēbant.

Erat autem apud Graecum exercitum timor aliquantus et cunctātiō. Ōrāculum enim Apollinis hoc respōnsum nūper dederat: "Occidet, Īliacam prīmus quī tanget arēnam." Tandem Prōte-

silāus, vir fortissimus, magnā vōce, " Cūr dubitātis," exclāmat, " comitēs? Num vītam ignōbilem glōriōsae mortī praepōnitis? Ego certē prō patriā meā mortem lībenter oppetam." Hīs verbīs ē nāvī sē prōicit, et cōnfestim ab Hectore, Trōiānō duce, interficitur.

Lāodamīa, Acastī fīlia, quam Prōtesilāus, iam Trōiam nāvigātūrus, uxōrem dūxerat, ubi dē morte eius certior [32] fit, dolōre magnō et acerbō afficitur. Tantō lūctū ad misericordiam mōtus, Plūto Prōtesilāō brevem commeātum ex īnferīs dat. Trēs hōrās [6c] Prōtesilāus cum cārā uxōre manet. Inde rūrsus ad īnferōs pedem refert. Nec Lāodamīa vītam suam miseram longius vult prōdūcere. Itaque rogum manibus suīs exstruit, sēque in flammās prōicit.

[Deponent verbs in the indicative.]

Achilles and Agamemnon

Complūrēs annōs variā fortūnā apud Trōiam pugnābātur.[21] Nōnō autem ferē annō Graecī, dum fīnēs Trōiānōrum vāstant, multam praedam magnumque numerum captīvōrum rapuērunt. Inter hōs captīvōs duae virginēs eximiā formā erant, Brīsēïs et Chrȳsēïs, quārum altera Achillī altera Agamemnonī datur. Posterō diē Chrȳsēs

senex, Apollinis sacerdōs, in castra Graeca vēnit, fīliam Chrȳsēīdem multō aurō redemptūrus. Sed verbīs contumēliōsīs ab Agamemnone repellitur. Tum Chrȳsēs, īrā et dolōre mōtus, opem ā deō Apolline petit; nec frūstrā: nam dīra pestilentia decem continuōs diēs castra Graecōrum vexat. Tandem Agamemnōn concilium prīncipum convocat, et ā Calchante augure causam calamitātis exquīrit. Tum Calchās, "Ab Apolline," inquit, "haec pestilentia missa est. Tū enim, Agamemnōn, Apollinis sacerdōtem nōn sōlum fīliā spoliāvistī, sed gravissimā etiam affēcistī iniūrīa. Redde igitur patrī fīliam." Achillēs cēterīque prīncipēs, ubi hoc audīvērunt, idem vehementer hortābantur. Concessit tandem Agamemnōn eōrum postulātiōnī; Brīsēīdem vērō, quae Achillī iam data erat, sibi prō Chrȳsēīde vindicāvit. Itaque Brīsēīs, invītissima et flēbilī vōce dēplōrāns, ā tabernāculō Achillis ad ducis praetōrium dēducta est. Neque Achillēs ipse lūctum minōrem sēnsit; puellam enim valdē amāvit. Agamemnonem nōn verbīs sōlum sed etiam armīs adortus est. Minervae intercursū rīxa sedāta est. Achillēs, ācerbam īrācundiam vix reprimēns, in tabernāculum suum sē recēpit, neque posthāc in proelium cum cēterīs prōdīre voluit. Patroclus quoque, Menoetī fīlius, quī

Achillī intimā iūnctus est amīcitiā, ob iniūriam amīcī īrātus, et sē et cōpiās suās ā bellō dēdūxit.

Patroclus

Trōiānī, quī Achillem ante omnēs Graecōs timuerant, postquam per explōrātōrēs suōs dē dēfectiōne eius certiōrēs factī sunt, bellum spē redintegrātā gerēbant. Mox Hector, cum dēlēctā Trōiānōrum manū ex urbe subitō ēruptiōnem fēcit, cōpiāsque Graecās usque ad ipsa castra fugā propulsāvit. Tum Patroclus, ubi Trōiānōs victōriā exsultantēs et iam classem Graecam incēnsūrōs videt, Achillem hīs verbīs compellat, "Dēpōne tandem prīvātās contrōversiās, Achīvīsque dēsperantibus subvenī. Sīn ipse nōnvīs in pugnam dēscendere, arma saltem cōpiāsque tuās mihi trāde. Cum hīs ego victōrēs hostēs adoriar, fortūnāsque nostrās restituam." Achillēs, precibus Patroclī mōtus, arma sua et cōpiās trādidit. Trōiānī, ubi contrā exspectātiōnem omnium nōta Achillis arma in Graecā aciē cōnspexērunt, aliī [32] aliam in partem perterritī fūgērunt. Magnum numerum eōrum Patroclus interfēcit. Dum autem fugientēs hostēs longius [14] persequitur, ipse ab Hectore interfectus est armīsque [9½] spoliātus.

[Perfect passive participles will no longer be given separately in the vocabulary.]

Achilles slays Hector

Tum vērō Achillēs longam inertiam exuit mortemque dīlēctī comitis vindicāre cōnstituit. Itaque, novīs ōrnātus armīs, quae Thetis māter ā Vulcānō accēperat, in pugnam dēscendit Trōiānōsque fugientēs ūsque ad urbis moenia persequitur. Ācrem eius impetum nē Hector quidem, Trōiānōrum fortissimus, sustinēre potuit. Quem Achillēs hastā per pectus trānsfīgit, mortuumque corpus, ad rotās suās alligātum, ter circā moenia Trōiāna ante ipsōs uxōris parentumque oculōs trahit. Posterō diē magnificās exsequiās Patroclō facit. Dum haec geruntur Priamus ad castra Graeca supplex aggreditur, et corpus Hectoris multō aurō redēmptum accipit.

Penthesilea

. . . *audetque virīs concurrere virgō.*[33]

Amāzonēs, gēns fēminea bellō praeclāra, in rīpīs Thermōdontis flūminis habitābant. Apud eās rēgnum hōc tempore Penthesilēa obtinēbat, cuius soror, ut suprā nārrātum est,[21] ab Herculis comitibus occīsa erat. Penthesilēa, ubi dē Hectoris morte certior facta est, subsidiō [8e] Trōiānīs, iam paene

dēspērantibus, cum magnō exercitū suārum profecta est. Cuius adventū magna rērum commūtātiō facta est; Trōiānī enim, quī post Hectoris mortem sē intrāurbis moenia continuerant, spē redintegrātā in campum interum dēscendērunt

AN AMAZON

The Amazon here given, a figure from a vase, wears a Phrygian cap, a short girdled chiton and chlamys decorated with small crosses or stars, bracelets on her arms, and laced boots on her feet; she wields a lance in her right hand, and holds another in her left.

bellumque renovābant. Ācriter utrimque pugnātum est. Penthesilēa, quae Amāzonibus suīs praeerat, ubi prīmum Achillem in Graecā aciē pugnantem aspexit, īnfēstā hastā hunc ūnum petiit. Quī, tāctus admīrātiōne tantae virtūtis

atque audāciae, prīmō manum abstinuit; mox autem Penthesilēam ācrius īnstantem hastā invītus trānsfīxit. Corpus mortuae rēgīnae Amāzonibus sociīs trādidit, virtūtem eius magnopere collaudāns. Interim Graecī Trōiānōs magnā cum clāde ūsque ad urbis portās pepulērunt.

Memnon. — Death of Achilles

Eoāsque aciēs et nigrī Memnonis arma.[33]

Nōn multō posteā Memnōn, Tīthōnī et Aurōrae fīlius, Trōiānīs [8e] auxiliō vēnit cum ingentī Aethiopum exercitū. Is prīmō proeliō Graecōrum cōpiās fugāvit, nāvēsque eōrum tantum nōn incendit. Postrīdiē Āiax, Telamōnis fīlius, quī Graecīs [8g] illō diē praeerat, cohortātus [19c] suōs, proelium renovāvit. In hunc ducem Memnōn īnfēstā hastā irruit. Ipse tamen ab Achille per jugulum trānsfīxus est. Aethiopēs statim terga vertērunt, aliīque [32] aliam in partem per campum dissipātī sunt.

Hāc victōriā [9b] ēlātus Achillēs urbem Trōiam sine morā expugnāre cōnstituit. Dum autem ācriter apud Scaeam portam pugnat, tālō quae pars corporis sōla vulnerārī potuit ā Paride sagittā trānsfīxus est. Nē tum quidem Achillēs proeliō dēsistēbat; immō ācrius, quoad vīrēs suffēcērunt,

suōs in hostem urgēbat. Dēnique, fūnestō vulnere cōnfectus, exanimis prōcubuit. Corpus eius mortuum, ab Āiāce et Ulixe ē Trōiānōrum manibus [9k] ēreptum, splendidīs exsequiīs in rogum impositum est.

Philoctetes

Graecōrum, quī cōntrā Trōiam nāvigāvērunt, Philoctēta, Poeantis fīlius, arcū perītissimus erat. Forte in īnsulā quādam, quō Graecī classem appulerant, Philoctēta, dum per silvam vagātur,[20a] serpentis morsū pede vulnerātus est. Quod [17] vulnus ubi mox taetrum sociīsque molestum fīēbat, Philoctēta, Agamemnonis iussū, in īnsulā Lemnō expositus est. Ibi complūrēs annōs aeger et trīstis habitābat. Decimō autem annō bellī Trōiānī hoc ōrāculī respōnsum vulgātum est: "Nōn sine Lernaeīs capiētur Trōia sagittīs." Philoctētae autem hās sagittās Herculēs moribundus dederat. Quam ob rem Agamemnōn Philoctētam Lemnō arcessere cōnstituit. Hanc lēgātiōnem suscēpit Ulixēs; Neoptolemum, Achillis fīlium, comitem [11] itineris habuit. Nōlēbat prīmō Philoctēta eōrum postulātiōnī concēdere; neque enim veteris iniūriae [7] oblītus erat. Dēnique tamen, blandō Ulixis sermōne plācātus, īram dēposuit Trōiamque profectus est. Quō

postquam pervēnit, brevī tempore [9c] ē vulnere convaluit, Graecīsque magnō fuit adiūmentō.[8e] Nam sagittīs suīs multōs et praeclārōs Trōiānōs Paridemque ipsum occīdit.

Ajax

Ipse suōs gemitūs foliīs īnscrībit, et AIAI
Flōs habet īnscrīptum.[33]

Āiax, Telamōnis fīlius, Achillem ipsum rōbore et virtūte ferē aequābat; superbiā tamen atque asperitāte mōrum cēterōs Graecōrum ducēs offendēbat. Itaque, post mortem Achillis, ubi praeclāra hērōis arma Āiax sibi vindicābat, haec arma, Agamemnonis et Menelāī iussū, Ulixī trāduntur. Quamobrem Āiax, īrā et dolōre incēnsus, mediā nocte praetōrium aggressus, [19] Atrīdās, dum dormiunt, interficere cōnātur. Ab hōc cōnātū ā Minervā repulsus per campum dēlīrāns errat, quā forte complūrēs pāscēbantur ovēs. In hās mediās Aiax caecō furōre incitātur, multās hinc atque hinc victimās concīdēns. Duās ovēs cēterīs aliquantō maiōrēs errōre mentis prō duōbus Atrīdīs trucīdat; tertiam ad tabernāculum suum vīnctam trahit cum hīs verbīs: "Atrīdās ferrō occīdī; tē autem, Ulixēs, flagellīs ad mortem caedam." Mox tamen, postquam mentem suam recēpit et corpora cruenta victimārum undique

cōnspexit, quod * sociīs suīs lūdibriō esse nōlēbat, gladiō sē per pectus ipse trānsfīxit. Ex eius sanguine ortus est flōs purpureus, quī nōmine hērōis et fātō īnscrībitur.

The Wooden Horse and the Sack of Troy

Timeō Danaōs et dōna ferentēs.[33]

Iam Trōia decem annōs obsessa erat, neque Graecīs ūlla spēs expugnātiōnis relinquēbātur. Itaque ad dolum et fallāciam sē cōnferunt. Equum mīrae magnitūdinis ligneum faciunt, cuius in latere grandibus litterīs īnscrībunt: *Hoc dōnum Minervae dant Achīvī discēdentēs.* Intus autem novem hērōes ē tōtō exercitū dēlēctī cēlantur. Cēterī castra movent et ad īnsulam propinquam cum omnibus impedīmentīs nāvigant. Trōiānī, ubi castra hostium dēserta vident, magnō cum gaudiō in campum dēscendunt et equum ligneum intrā mūrōs urbis trahunt. Frūstrā Lāocoōn, Apollinis sacerdōs, cīvēs suōs ā prōpositō dēterrēre tentat. Fūnestum dōnum in templō Minervae collocātur. Tota urbs laetitiae et epulīs sē trādit.

Interim Agamemnōn, cum classe Graecā vesperī reversus, tōtum exercitum in lītus expōnit.

* See Vocabulary.

Mediā nocte [9c] dum Trōiānī dormiunt hērōes Graecī ex equō dēscendunt, custōdiās portārum opprimunt, sociōs suōs in urbem intrōdūcunt. Sequitur clādēs magis quam pugna; paucī ex

THE WOODEN HORSE

The Greek heroes descend from the horse by means of a ladder and a rope; on the wall of the Acropolis a figure (Cassandra?) gives the alarm. The representation is from a carving on a gem, and is magnified three times.

Trōiānīs sē dēfendunt, plērīque dormientēs opprimuntur. Clāmor pugnantium miscētur mulierum et puerōrum plōrātū. Mox tōta urbs flammīs involvitur.

Hecuba and Polymnestor

Aurī sacra famēs.[33]

Nōn multō antequam Trōia expugnāta est, Hecuba, Priamī uxor, Polydōrum fīlium suum nātū minimum sēcrētō ex urbe ad Polymnēstorem, Thrāciae rēgem, mīserat. Magnum quoque pondus aurī mīsit, quod puerō ūsuī[8e] dēstināverat. Polymnēstor autem, ubi dē Trōiae excidiō cognōvit, aurī cupiditāte adductus, Polydōrum occīdit et in mare prōiēcit. Corpus eius mortuum, in Thrāciō lītore flūctibus ēiectum, ab Hecubā inventum est mātre, quae cum ancillīs suīs ad Graeciam captīva dūcēbātur. Quae, lūctū et īrācundiā permōta, mortem fīlī ulcīscī cōnstituit. Itaque ad Polymnēstorem litterās mīsit, in quibus haec verba scrīpserat: "Ego Trōiā[10c] discēdēns magnum thēsaurum sēcrētō dēportāvī. Hunc thēsaurum in custōdiam tuam trādere volō. Iam dūdum enim prōbitātem tuam et eximiam ergā mē benevolentiam perspiciō."[20c]

Polymnēstor, quī fraudem nūllam suspicātus est, cum duōbus parvīs fīliīs quam[32] cēlerrimē vēnit. Quōs Hecuba et ancillae Trōiānae subitō ex īnsidiīs adortae sunt; puerōs innocentēs occīdērunt, Polymnēstorem ipsum oculīs prīvāvērunt.

The House of Atreus

Rārō antecēdentem scelestum
Deseruit pede Poena claudō.[33]

Clytemnestra

Iam dūdum Clytēmnēstra, uxor Agamemnonis, īram acerbam in marītum suum fovēbat propter Īphigenīam fīliam, quam ille (ut omnēs putābant) Aulide[10a] Diānae immolāverat. Hanc veterem īram recentiōrēs iniūriae auxērunt. Ferēbātur enim Agamemnōn novīs nūptiīs studēre, amōre captīvae captus ipse Cassandrae, quam post Trōiae excidium Mycēnās in servitūtem abdūcēbat. Clytēmnēstra, postquam dē hāc rē certior facta est, invidiā mōta, cum Aegisthō, Thyestae[31] fīliō, coniūrat. Nōn ita multō posteā Agamemnōn cum Cassandrā et exercitū Argīvō domum redit. Clytēmnēstra simulātā amīcitiā et marītum et captīvam salvēre[32] iubet; mox autem, idōneam occāsiōnem nacta,[19] Agamemnonem, nihil fraudis suspicantem, in balneō inermem occīdit; Cassandram parī lētō dat.[32] Inde Aegisthō, sceleris adiūtōrī, nūbit, rēgnumque Mycēnaeum cum eō sociat.

Electra and Orestes

Ēlectra, Agamemnonis fīlia, post caedem patris Orestem, parvum frātrem suum, ad Strophium,

rēgem Phōcēum, sēcrētō mīserat. Diffīdēbat enim Aegisthō, quī stirpem Agamemnonis virīlem interimere voluerat. Complūrēs annōs apud Strophium puer ēducābātur, memoriam patris occīsī in animō semper custōdiēns. Quod [17] scelus, cum prīmum adolēvit, ulcīscī cōnstituit. Aperit mentem Pȳladī, Strophī fīliō, amīcō suō fidēlissimō; ab eō opem atque auxilium petit. Inde Mycēnās proficīscitur, praecōnis habitū vestītus. Quō simul ac pervēnit et in rēgiam intrōductus est, "Ā Phōcide," inquit "hūc vēnī, mortem Orestis, Agamemnonis fīlī, nūntiātūrus.[19]" Nōn multō posteā Pȳladēs sequitur, urnam portāns. "In hāc urnā," inquit, "ossa Orestis condita sunt." Clytēmnēstra et Aegisthus, quī neque Orestem recognōverant neque dolum sēnserant, magnō cum gaudiō nūntiōs accēpērunt. Ēlectra autem frātris mortem ācerrimē doluit. Hōc tantō dolōre mōtus Orestēs tōtam rem Ēlectrae aperuit. Neque ea parvō adiūmentō frātrī fuit. Namque eādem nocte Orestēs, ab Ēlectrā in rēgium cubiculum clam intrōductus, Aegisthum rēgem mātremque suam Clytēmnēstram dormientēs interfēcit.

Among the Taurians

Mycēnaeī vērō, postquam dē Clytēmnēstrae caede cognōvērunt, horrōre [9b] commōtī, ex urbe

suā Orestem expulērunt. Quem mox Furiae, scelerum vindicēs, ad īnsāniam adēgērunt, perque omnem terram implācābilēs persecūtae sunt. Hās ubi nūllō modō potuit effugere, neque ūllum malōrum remedium reperiēbat, Delphōs [10b] tandem pergit, ōrāculum Apollinis dē rēbus suīs iam paene dēspērātīs cōnsultūrus. Iussit deus ad terram Tauricam proficīscī, atque inde statuam Diānae dē templō ad Graeciam dēportāre. Orestēs igitur cum Pȳlade, fidēlī comite, nāvem cōnscendit, celeriterque ad fīnēs Tauricōs advectus est. Quō simul ac perveniunt, nāvem suam subdūcunt et loca propinqua quam [32] cautissimē explōrāre incipiunt. Metuēbant enim Taurōs, quibus mōs erat peregrīnōs omnēs in templō Diānae immolāre. At pāstor quīdam, quī forte nāvem cōnspexerat tubā cōnfestim signum dat. Un-

A Fury

The subject of this South Italian vase-painting of the fourth century B.C. is Orestes taking refuge at the altar, beside which stands Apollo. The Erinys has pursued him to the sanctuary. She is winged, holds a snake and a torch, and wears short chiton and hunting-boots.

dique concurrunt vīcīnī, saxīsque et sudibus proelium committunt. Hōrum impetum iuvenēs, virtūte superiōrēs, numerō multō īnferiōrēs, aliquamdiū sustinent. Mox tamen, multitūdine oppressī, manūs dant.[32] Inde ad rēgem Thoantem vīnctī dūcuntur. Quōs Thoas ex solitō sacrōrum mōre in templum Diānae ad sacerdōtem dūcī iubet. (Haec autem sacerdōs Īphigenīa erat, Orestis soror, quam Diāna multīs annīs anteā in terram Tauricam sēcrētō dēportāverat.) Dum intrā templum omnia ad sacrificium parantur, captīvōs intereā interrogat Īphigenīa. Cui Orestēs, "Graecī sumus," respondet, "et ā Phōcide hūc advēnimus." Nōmen autem suum aperīre nōluit. Tum Īphigenīa, "Ego quoque Graecā stirpe orta sum; ā tālī sacrificiō, mihi crēdite, animus meus abhorret. Neque tamen in hāc rē mandāta rēgis neglegere possum. Itaque habeō in animō ūnum ē vōbīs tantum Diānae immolāre; alterum vinculīs līberābō, eīque litterās mandābō, quās iam dūdum Mycēnās ad frātrem meum mittere cupiō. Hoc mihi concēdet Thoas." Inde magna contrōversia inter generōsōs iuvenēs orta est. Neutrī enim vīta sine alterō plācēbat. Tandem Pȳladēs, precibus Orestis victus, cessit. Interim Īphigenīa litterās suās ē templō effert,

Pÿladīque trādit. "Perfer," inquit, "hās litterās ad Orestem, frātrem meum. Ego enim Īphigenīa sum, Agamemnonis et Clytēmnēstrae fīlia." Cui Pÿladēs, simul ac sē ex stupōre et admīrātiōne recēpit, "Lēvissimum mihi,[8a]" inquit, "imposu-istī labōrem." Hīs verbīs litterās Orestī trādit. Tum dēmum frāter sorōrem, soror frātrem suum agnōscit. Magnō cum gaudiō Orestēs Īphigenīam, post tot annōs repertam, complexus est. Neque minōrem Īphigenīa laetitiam percēpit. Sine morā vincula solvit, quibus captīvī vīnctī erant, cōnsiliumque effugiendī[27] cum frātre et frātris amīcō cēpit. Dum autem inter sē colloquuntur,[20a] rēx Thoas aggressus est. Quem Īphigenīa hīs verbīs ēlūsit: "Diāna," inquit, "īrāta est, quod impiī et scelerātī hominēs in templum suum intrōductī sunt. Quam ob rem ego statuam deae, pūrgandī causā, ad mare dēferam. Tū autem abī, cīvēsque omnēs iubē in urbem regredī; nūllī enim licet[21] dīvīnam imāginem aspicere." Thoas, quī nūllam fraudem suspicātus erat, mandāta sacerdōtis factūrus abit. At illī celeriter statuam ad lītus dēferunt, et in nāvem cōnscendunt, ventōque secundō omnēs ad Graeciam incolumēs[15] advehuntur.

Orestes, King of Mycenae

Mycēnīs autem, dum Orestēs abest, Alētēs, Aegisthī fīlius, rēgnum occupāverat. Dē hāc rē Orestēs ab Ēlectrā certior [32] factus Mycēnās properāvit, rēgem occīdit, rēgnō paternō dēnique potītus est. Tum Ēlectram sorōrem Pȳladī amīcō in mātrimōnium collocāvit; ipse Hermionam, Menelāī et Helenae fīliam, dūxit. Hoc ubi audīvit Neoptolemus, Achillis fīlius, cui Hermiona iam spōnsa erat, Lacedaemonem quam celerrimē ad Menelāum contendit, spōnsam suam repetitūrus. Cuius precibus adductus Menelāus Hermionam, ab Oreste sēcrētō abreptam, Neoptolemō dedit. Mōvit haec rēs gravissimam īrācundiam in animō Orestis; quī nōn multō posteā Neoptolemum, Delphīs sacrificantem, interfēcit et uxōrem āmissam recuperāvit.

[All moods and tenses of verbs.]

The Wanderings of Ulysses

quid virtūs et quid patientia possit,
Ūtile prōposuit nōbīs exemplar, Ulixem.[33]

The Lotus Eaters

Multās iam rēs memoriā dignās Ulixēs in bellō Trōiānō gesserat; at virtūs eius et prūdentia clārius ēlūxērunt in longō illō errōre, quō per

decem continuōs annōs ā patriā Ithacā distinēbātur. Is enim, cum sociōs suōs domum ā bellō redūceret,[22] tempestāte dēlātus est ad ōrās Lōtophagōrum, quī nōmen ā lōtō arbore accēpērunt. Lōtī autem frūctus tam suāvēs habēbat illecebrās ut advenīs oblīviōnem patriae afferret.[22b] Quā suāvitāte captī nōnnūllī ē sociīs Ulixis reliquam ibi vītam agere cupiēbant. Hōs ipse, vinculīs cōnstrictōs, ad classem redūxit.

The Cyclops

Inde ad Siciliam advectus est, quam terram tum incolēbant Cyclōpēs, foedī et ferōcēs immānī corpore hominēs, quī singulōs in mediā [32] fronte oculōs habēbant. Hūc cum nāvēs appulisset cōpiāsque exposuisset, ipse cum duodecim sociīs loca propinqua explōrāre cōnstituit. Nōn longē ā lītore prōgressī vāstam spēluncam dēnsīs arboribus tēctam invēnērunt. Hinc vāsa ingentia stābant novō lacte [9/4] plēna; hinc cāseī eādem ferē magnitūdine exstrūctī erant; in longīs spēluncae recessibus paucae errābant ovēs. Dum haec Graecī mīrantur attonitī, subitō dominus ipse appāret gregem suum ē pāscuīs agēns. Hīc Polyphēmus erat, Neptūnī fīlius, Cyclōpum potentissimus et ferōcissimus. Quī postquam ovēs in spēluncam compulit, ingentī scopulō

exitum obstrūxit. Inde in Ulixem sociōsque convertit oculum, magnāque vōce interrogāvit quid peterent,[22c] unde vēnissent. Cui Ulixēs, "Nōs Graecī sumus," respondit; "ad hanc ōram tempestāte dēlātī vēnimus." Tum Polyphēmus repentīnō mōtū duōs ē numerō Graecōrum arripuit et corpora eōrum dīvulsa crūdēliter dēvorāvit. Cēterī Graecī, terrōre perculsī, in extrēmōs spēluncae recessus sē abdidērunt. Ulixēs autem, multa cōnsilia effugiendī animō reputāns, cum neque ad Cyclōpem occīdendum neque ad scopulum āmovendum vīrēs sibi sufficerent, fraude ac dolō ūtī cōnstituit. Itaque Polyphēmum comiter aggressus vīnum suāvissimum prōfert, quod sēcum [12] ex nāve apportāverat. Quō vīnō Cyclops adeō dēlēctātus est, ut alterum et tertium pōculum postulāret. Tum ēbriō ōre subrīdēns, "Dīc mihi," inquit, "nōmen tuum; volō enim grātiās tibi prō tantō beneficiō referre." Verbīs tamen Polyphēmī mītibus diffīdēbat Ulixēs, quī facta eius crūdēlia nūper vīderat. Callidīs igitur verbīs respondit, "Nēmō mihi nōmen est." Tum Polyphēmus: "Hanc tibi, Nēmō, grātiam referam; tē enim sociōrum ultimum dēvorābō." Haec verba locūtus, novā atque īnsolitā pōtiōne victus, somnō sē dedit. Ulixēs prōtinus praeacūtā sude, quam ex igne ēripuerat, oculum eius ūnicum effōdit.

Magnō clāmōre Polyphēmus vīcīnōs suōs convocāvit. Hīs interrogantibus quis eī nocēret, "Nēmō," inquit, "mihi nocet." Cēterī Cyclōpēs, cum haec verba audīrent, domōs suās rediērunt. Postrīdiē prīmā lūce [9c] Polyphēmus ex cōnsuētūdine suā scopulum ab ōre spēluncae āmōvit, ovēsque suās ad pāscua dūcere parābat. Ipse in exitū sedēns terga ovium singillātim manū tractābat; nōlēbat enim captīvīs ūllam effugiendī facultātem dare. Ulixēs vērō, quī hoc ipsum [4a] prōspexerat, sociōs singulōs sub ventre maximae cuiusque [32] ovis alligāverat. Hōc modō cum cēterōs ēmīsisset, ipse sub ingentī ariete ultimus ēvāsit.

Aeolus — The Laestrygones

Inde Aeoliam nāvigāvērunt ad rēgem Aeolum, cui Iuppiter ventōrum potestātem trādiderat. Hic [4a] Ulixem benignō hospitiō accēpit, eīque abitūrō saccum dedit, intrā quem ventōs omnēs conclūserat. Hunc saccum Ulixēs in alveō nāvis abdidit; Zephyrum sōlum ēmīsit. Quī tam prōsperā flāvit aurā ut, decimō diē postquam Aeoliā profectī sunt, sine ūllō incommodō in cōnspectum patriae Ithacae venīrent. Sociī autem nimis cūriōsī, mīrantēs quid id esset, quod Ulixēs tam dīligenter custōdiēbat, saccum tumi-

dum, dum ipse dormit, aperuērunt. Ventī prōtinus solūtī tam saevam tempestātem concitāvērunt, ut nāvēs cursum tenēre nōn possent, citōque omnēs ad Aeolum reveherentur. Ā quō cum minus benignē acciperentur, vēla ventīs iterum dedērunt.[32] Dum vērō Formiānās ōrās praetervehuntur, Laestrȳgonēs, gigantēs crūdēlēs, quī hūmānā carne vēscī solēbant, magnōs scopulōs iaculātī sunt, nāvēsque omnēs praeter ūnam confrēgērunt. Hāc nāve Ulixēs cum reliquiīs sociōrum ēvāsit.

Circe

Inde lēnī ventō prōvectus Aeaeam vēnit, quam īnsulam regēbat Circē, venēfica nōtissima. Ulixēs, priusquam sociōs omnēs ex nāve exposuit, vīgintī ex numerō eōrum lēctōs ōrātōrēs mīsit, pācem atque hospitium petītum.[29] Quōs Circē per artem suam in foedōs suēs mūtāvit. Sōlus Eurylochus, ē manibus[9k] eius ēlāpsus, quid factum esset, Ulixī nūntiāvit. Quī sine morā auxiliō suīs profectus est. Convēnit eum in itinere Mercurius, herbamque magicam, moly nōmine, dedit, docuitque quōmodo venēficae repugnāre posset. Hōc remediō frētus Ulixēs rēgiam adiit. Quō postquam intrōductus est, strictō gladiō rēgīnam ipsam petiit, mortem minitāns nisi sociōs sibi

MERCURY

On a Pompeian wall-painting Hermes, the god of gain, is represented hastening, half-flying, over the land; he wears a traveler's hat (πέτασος) with wings, short girdled chiton (white in the original), chlamys (red) fastened round his neck; there are wings on his feet and on the herald's wand (κηρύκειον, *caduceus*) which he holds in his left hand; in his right is his purse.

redderet.[22d] Circē perterrita omnēs ad propriam formam restituit. Mox ad amīcitiam conversa Graecōs tam benignō hospitiō accēpit, ut profectiōnem in diem ex diē different. Cum tamen tōtum iam annum morātī essent, tandem Ulixēs iter intermissum repetere cōnstituit.

The Sirens — Scylla and Charybdis

Nōn procul hinc praeruptum scopulum in mediō marī Sīrēnēs, nymphae marīnae, incolēbant, quae nautās dulcī cantū pellectōs perdere solēbant. Ulixēs ā Circē praemonitus sociōrum aurēs cērā obtūrāvit, sēque ad mālum cōnstringī iussit. Hōc modō omnēs sine ūllō incommodō praetervectī sunt, cursumque inter Scyllam et Charybdim dīrigēbant. Dum autem huius gurgitem effugiunt, illa caput suum ē spēluncā prōtulit et sex hominēs ē mediā nāve [9k] ēreptōs dēvorāvit. Cēterī, ē duplicī perīculō ēlāpsī, ad Siciliam tūtō pervēnērunt.

SCYLLA

On the denarius, a Roman silver coin, issued between 38 and 36 B.C. by Sextus Pompeius, son of the great Pompeius, as PRAEF*ectus* ORAE MARIT*imae* ET CLAS*sis*, S*enatus* C*onsulto*, Scylla is represented with two dolphin's tails. She holds in her hands an oar with which she is about to strike her prey.

The Sacred Cows

Hīc forte vaccae quaedam Sōlī sacrae pāscēbantur, quās vaccās Ulixēs occīdī strēnuē vetuerat. Cum autem sociī haec mandāta neglegerent, Sōl īrātus nāvem eōrum combussit, et omnēs ad ūnum interēmit. Ulixēs ipse, frāctō nāvis mālō adhaerēns, Ōgygiam dēlātus est.

Calypso

Hanc īnsulam nympha Calypsō incolēbat, quae naufragum benignō hospitiō accēpit, brevīque tempore adeō capta est amōre ut nōllet eum ā sē dīmittere; quīn etiam nūptiās optāvit. Cum tamen Ulixem inquiētum vidēret, patriaeque et uxōris dēsīderiō cōnsūmptum, tandem Calypsō nāvigium novum ōrnāvit, eumque invītissima dīmīsit.

Nausicaa

Iterum Ulixēs naufragium fēcit propter īram Neptūnī, cuius fīlium Polyphēmum oculō prīvāverat. Tulit auxilium Leucothea, dea marīna, cuius ope ad īnsulam Phaeāciam nandō pervēnit, et sub dūmō semianimis sē prōiēcit. Forte ad eundem locum Nausicaä, rēgis Phaeācī fīlia, postrīdiē prīmā lūce cum ancillīs suīs dēscendit; solēbant enim ibi in rīvō lavāre vestīmenta. Dum

autem haec in sōle siccantur, puellae pilā lūdēbant. Ulixēs, laetīs eārum clāmōribus ē somnō excitātus, ē latebrīs suīs ēmersit. Ancillae, cum hominem squālidum, incōmptum, nūdum aspicerent, terrōre perculsae fugiēbant. Sōla Nausicaa impavidō animō restitit. Quam Ulixēs, blandā vōce compellāns, cibum vestemque ōrābat.[6a] Commovētur misericordiā generōsa virgō; naufragum sē sequī iubet; ad urbem citō regressa patrem suum Alcinoum conquīrit. Ā quō cum benignē acceptus esset Ulixēs, paucōs diēs ibi commorātus, Ithacam Phaeāciō nāvigiō trānsvectus est. Itaque annō vīcēsimō postquam Trōiam nāvigāverat, ad patriam sōlus rediit. Neque quisquam superfuit ex tot sociīs, quī proficīscentem comitātī erant.

Penelope

Pēnelopē, Ulixis uxor fidēlissima, cum post Trōiae excidium rēx domum nōn reverterētur neque per multōs annōs ūlla dē eō fāma Ithacam pervēnisset, fīlium suum Tēlemachum ad omnēs Graeciae cīvitātēs circummīsit, ut patrem Ulixem conquīreret.[24] Dum autem is abest, multī prīncipēs ē fīnitimīs īnsulīs, rēgnī cupiditāte adductī, Ithacam convēnērunt, rēgīnam in mātrimōnium petentēs. Quōs Pēnelopē, cum dē fīnibus suīs

vī dēpellere nōn posset, verbīs callidīs ēlūsit. "Nēminī," inquit, "spondērī cupiō, dōnec hanc vestem cōnfēcerō, quam nūper texere īnstituī." Illī assentiēbantur, diēsque intereā epulandō atque bibendō intrā rēgiam terēbant. Pēnelopē autem, ut tempus quam diūtissimē traheret, quodcumque interdiū texuerat, noctū clam retexēbat. Hōc dolō procōs aliquamdiū fallēbat. Cum vērō fraudem nesciō quōmodo dētexissent, īnsolenter postulābant ut fīnem morandī faceret.

The Return of Ulysses

Forte hōc ipsō diē Ulixēs ē diūturnō errōre domum rediit. Eumaeum prīmō aggressus est, fidēlem regiī gregis pāstōrem, quī haud procul ā lītore in parvā casā habitābat. Ā quō cum cognōvisset quid intrā rēgiam agerētur, sordidō mendīcī senis habitū vestītus domum suam adiit. Multī servī et ancillae in vestibulō stābant. Ex hīs nēmō rēgem agnōscēbat. Argus tamen, vetus Ulixis canis, quī ante portam morbō et seniō cōnfectus iacēbat, caudam languidē movēbat, manumque dominī moribundus lambere cōnābātur. Intrā rēgiam epulābantur procī. Quī simul ac mendīcum aspexērunt, ūniversī clāmitābant ut eicerētur forās. Pēnelopē tamen, misericordiā mōta, advenam salvēre iussit. Inde

postquam mēnsae remōtae sunt, Pēnelopē ē cubiculō suō magnum effert arcum, quem Ulixēs quondam gerere solitus erat. "Sī quis," inquit, "hunc arcum intendere poterit, illī [4] nūbere nōn recūsābō." Tum procī omnēs, ut quisque aetāte et honōre antecēdēbat, arcum ex ōrdine prehendērunt. Arcus autem tam rigidus erat ut nēmō posset eum flectere. Postrēmō mendīcus ille senex ōrāvit ut sibi quoque certandī facultās darētur. Convīvae rīdēbant; Pēnelopē contrā dēcrēvit ut arcus trāderētur advenae. Quī subitō pallium, quō tēctus erat, ex umerīs reiēcit, et ante oculōs omnium exstitit Ulixēs. Is facillimē arcum intendit suum; sagittam nervō aptat; Antinoum, superbissimum procōrum, per iugulum trānsfīgit. Magnus statim tumultus intrā rēgiam cooritur. Prīncipēs hūc illūc currunt fugam frūstrā petentēs. Ulixēs autem portās omnēs claudī iusserat, nē quis posset [24] effugere. Inde auxiliō Tēlemachī, quī hōc ipsō tempore ā Graeciā redierat, procōs omnēs mortī dedit. Sīc Ulixēs rēgnum suum et fidēlem uxōrem post vīgintī annōs recēpit.

Further Exploits of Hercules

Alcestis

Peliās, rēx Thessaliae, cum multī procī fīliam Alcestem in mātrimōnium peterent, "Illī," inquit,

"fīliam meam collocābō virō, quī prīmus duās ferās disparī genere ad currum iūnxerit." Ad hoc certāmen Admētus, Pherētis fīlius, auxilium ab Apolline petiit. Nec frūstrā. Apollō enim

THE MARRIAGE OF ALCESTIS

In order to win Alcestis as his bride, Admetus has to perform the task of yoking a lion and a boar to a chariot. This he performed with the help of Apollo, who served him at the time (Eur. *Alc.* 1 ff.). Admetus here comes before Pelias with the chariot; Apollo walks beside the beasts, carrying a sickle to show his position as a farm servant under Admetus (cp. Eur. *Alc.* 8), and wearing a laurel wreath (in token of his divinity). Behind (in the chariot) is Artemis (whose disfavor Admetus earned by omitting to sacrifice to her on the day of his marriage). Alcestis, veiled as bride, stands beside her father. Both Admetus and Pelias have scepters, as kings. The above is from a stucco relief of a Roman grave.

ad currum eius leōnem et aprum iūnxit, quibus Admētus ad urbem Peliae [31] advectus Alcestem [11b] uxōrem dūxit.

Post aliquot annōs Admētus in gravem morbum

dēlāpsus Apollinem iterum precātus est ut opem sibi ferret. Respondit deus, "Hāc sōlā condiciōne tibi medērī possum, ut aliquem ex propinquīs tuīs vicārium inveniās, quī vītam tuam moriendō velit redimere." Admētus igitur patrem prīmum aggressus est ōrāvitque ut hoc beneficium in sē cōnferret. "Iam senex es," inquit; "neque tibi longum restat vītae spatium." Pherēs autem īrātus, "Tū vītā gaudēs; nōnne mihi quoque gaudēre licet?" Deinde mātrem, propinquōs, amīcōs adiit. Omnēs tamen recūsābant. Dēnique Alcestis uxor trīste officium suscēpit. Ex illō diē Admētus tōtō corpore convaluit; animum tamen aegerrimum et trīstissimum gerēbat, cum Alcestem graviōre indiēs morbō cōnsūmptam aspiceret. Hōc ipsō tempore Herculēs, quī forte per Thessaliam iter faciēbat, hospitium ab Admētō, amīcō suō, quaerit. Admētus, quamquam lūctū prīvātō opprimitur, dolōrem cēlat, Herculemque salvēre iubet. Dum autem hic īnscius intrā domum epulandō et bibendō sē oblectat, interim corpus mortuae Alcestis ad sepulcrum effertur. Cāsū Herculēs ā servō cognōscit quid apud Admētum agātur.[22c] Cōnfestim, lūctū et pudōre mōtus, ad sepulcrum properat, cum Morte manum cōnserit, Alcestem ex ipsīs Mortis manibus abreptam marītō incolumem restituit.

A Centaur

The figure here shown is from an Attic marble relief from a metope of the Parthenon of about 440 B.C., now in the British Museum. The Centaur, compounded of the body of a horse, with its neck and head replaced by the body, arms, and head of a man, has got the better of the Lapith, who, sunk on the ground, supports himself on his right arm and raises his shield on his left. The Centaur, however, has pushed aside the shield with his forelegs, and is about to deliver a blow with a large water-pot (ὑδρία) which he raises in both hands.

Nessus

Herculēs quondam cum Dēianīrā, quam post duodecim explētōs labōrēs uxōrem [11] dūxerat, ex Aetōliā in Thessaliam iter faciēbat. Nōn ita multum prōgressī viātōrēs ad flūmen Ēvēnum advēnērunt. Quod flūmen, cum nūllō ponte iungerētur, Herculēs ipse nandō trānsīre cōnstituit: Dēianīram Nessō Centaurō commīsit, quī in rīpā flūminis habitābat viātōribusque trānsvehendīs [27] quaestum faciēbat. Hic, cum Dēianīram in tergum suum sustulisset et Herculem iam in mediō flūmine nantem vidēret, subitō sē convertit eamque in silvās auferre tentābat. At Herculēs, quī uxōris suae plōrātūs audīverat, ad rīpam flūminis quam celerrimē reversus Centaurum fugientem trānsfīxit ūnā ex illīs sagittīs, quās ōlim in sanguine Hydrae tīnxerat. Nessus iam moribundus, cum bene scīret quanta vīs venēnī sagittīs illīs inesset, hoc cōnsilium suī ulcīscendī cēpit: linteum parvum sanguine suō cruentum Dēianīrae dedit, praecēpitque ut hōc sanguine vestem Herculis tingeret [24], sī quandō amōrem eius sibi reconciliāre vellet. Quod venēnum Dēianīra, nimis crēdula, in ampullā reconditum dīligenter servābat.

The Death of Hercules

Paucīs post annīs Herculēs, cum dēlēctā sociōrum manū ad Euboeam profectus, urbem Oechaliam expugnāvit rēgemque Eurytum occīdit, magnāque praedā potītus est. Ex quā victōriā cum domum reverterētur, paulisper in itinere morātus est ut Iovī sacrificāret; partem sociōrum cum praedā et captīvīs domum ad Dēianīram praemīsit. Erat autem inter captīvōs Iolē, Eurytī fīlia, eximiā formā virgō. Quam cum vidēret, Dēianīra gravī statim timōre et sollicitūdine afficiēbātur, nē marītī animum ā sē pelliceret. Itaque tunicam novam, tīnctam Centaurī sanguine, ad Herculem mīsit. Hāc tunicā vestītus Herculēs ad āram Iovis sacrificātūrus adiit. Mox autem venēnum, sōlis * calōre liquefactum, in omnēs partēs corporis penetrāvit; praetereā tunica ipsa tam artē vīsceribus eius adhaesit ut nūllō modō āvellī posset. Tum Herculēs dolōre paene dēlīrāns servum, quī vestem attulerat, corripuit et longē in mare iaculātus est. Tandem, dolōre intolerābilī cōnfectus, domum ad Dēianīram advectus est. Quae cum crūdēlem Centaurī dolum sērō percēpisset, lūctū oppressa ipsa sē suspendiō interēmit. Rogum cōnfestim Herculēs

* sōlis = m. gen. sing. of sōl.

exstruī iussit. In hunc rogum sē prōiēcit, Philoctētam amīcum precātus ut ligna incenderet. Sīc lētō miserrimō periit Herculēs, hērōum omnium fortissimus et nōbilissimus. Quī propter praeclāra sua facta ā Iove in numerum deōrum posteā receptus est.

Orpheus

Carmine dī superī placantur, carmine mānēs.[33]

Dē Orpheō quis nōn audīvit, praeclārō cantōre, quī nōn ferās sōlum et volucrēs sed etiam flūmina et montēs cantū suō attrahere potuit? Forte uxor eius, nympha Eurydicē, quam suāvitāte vōcis captam nūper dūxerat, serpentis morsū vulnerāta periit. Orpheus autem tantō dolōre affectus est ut ad Tartarum ipse uxōris repetendae[27] causā dēscenderet. Quā in rē perspicī potest quantō cithara sit armīs potentior. Cerberus enim, saevus Tartarī custōs, quem Herculēs ipse vī et armīs vix superāre potuerat, ad citharae modōs caudam lēniter movēns cantōrī viam dedit. Tantalus etiam, cuius ad aurēs vōx illa dulcis et flēbilis penetrāvit, perpetuae sitis paulisper oblītus est. Furiae īnsolitās lacrimās effūdērunt. Plūto ipse ad misericordiam mōtus cantōrī concessit ut uxōrem ab īnferīs redūceret, hāc tamen condiciōne nē eam sequentem respiceret.[24] Quod pactum

Orpheus prae amōre nōn potuit servāre. Cum enim longē prōcessisset et iam ē tenebrīs esset ēmersūrus, magnō uxōris dēsīderiō mōtus Orpheus respexit. Eurydicē statim ad īnferōs revocāta est. Quam ob rem Orpheus, ācerrimō dolōre oppressus, in silvās sē abdidit, hominum societātem effugiēns. Forte quaedam Bacchī sacerdōtēs, quae per silvam eandem ēbriae vagābantur, ab Orpheō postulābant ut citharā sibi lūderet. Quārum voluntātī cum cantor fastīdiōsus pārēre nōllet, ab īrātīs mulieribus dīvulsus est. Membra eius per silvam dissipāta Mūsae collēgērunt et sepulcrō condidērunt.

PLUTO AND CERBERUS
From a statue in the Vatican

THE STORY OF THESEUS

Aegeus, rēx Athēniēnsis, dum Troezēne in Argīvōrum fīnibus commorātur, Aethram, Pittheī rēgis fīliam, in mātrimōnium dūxerat. Nōn ita

multō posteā Aegeus, quem cīvēs suī iamdūdum revocābant, relīctā Aethrā [9m] sub Pittheī tūtēlā, Athēnās ipse sōlus profectus est. Gladium autem et crepidās suās, antequam discessit, sub magnō saxō condidit, Aethraeque praecēpit ut fīlium suum — sī quidem nāscerētur fīlius — Athēnās ad sē mitteret cum prīmum puer, sublātō saxō,[9m] gladium et crepidās dēportāre posset. "Hōc signō," inquit, "fīlium meum agnōscam." Neque in hāc spē dēceptus est Aegeus. Namque haud multō posteā fīlius eīs nātus est; quem, Aethra Thēseum nōmināvit, et complūrēs annōs apud Pittheum avum dīligentissimē ēducābat. Quotannīs Thēseus nātālī diē suō ab Aethrā dēductus ad locum, quā gladius patris conditus iacēbat, saxum summīs vīribus tollere tentāvit. Difficile autem factū [29] erat; neque cuīquam Argīvō ad tantam mōlem tollendam [27] sufficiēbant vīrēs. Thēseus tamen, corpore assiduē exercendō, tantās mox vīrēs acquisīvit, ut duo dē vīgintī tantum annōs nātus [32] saxum āmovēre posset. Sine morā, gladiō patris et crepidīs potītus, profectiōnem suam laetissimō animō parat.

The Giant-Killer

Māter eum sollicita hīs verbīs monuit, "Nōlī,[32] mī fīlī, pedibus iter facere. Multī enim et saevī

latrōnēs viam illam reddunt īnfēstam. Tūtius nāvigandō Athēnās perveniēs." At Thēseus, quī dē praeclārīs illīs Herculis labōribus multa audīverat, parem ipse glōriam latrōnibus occīdendīs [27] quaerere cupiēbat. Itaque viam laudis perīculōsam tentāre cōnstituit. Nōn ita multum ab urbe prōgressus Cercyonem, Vulcānī fīlium, cōnspexit, ferōcem immānī corpore latrōnem, quī viātōrēs clāvā ferreā, patris dōnō, contundere solēbat. Is, cōnspectō Thēseō, statim īnfēstā clāvā irruit. Diū atque ācriter pugnātum est. Tandem Thēseus, ex Cercyonis manibus ēreptā clāvā,[9m] caput eius confrēgit.

Inde iterum pauca mīlia [6c] passuum prōgressus alterum latrōnem, Scīrōnem nōmine, cōnspexit in locō praeruptō haud procul ā marī sedentem. Solēbat hīc Scīrōn viātōribus īnsolenter imperāre ut pedēs suōs lavārent; eōsdem inter opus repentīnō motū in mare praecipitābat. Cuius crūdēlitātis iūstam nunc dēnique poenam solvit, ā Thēseō ipse dē sēde in mare dēturbātus.

Nec Scīrōnī nec Cercyonī cessit crūdēlitāte Sinis, tertius latrō. Hic enim pīnūs duās ad terram flectēbat; quemcumque autem praetereuntem dēprehendit, ad verticēs hārum arborum alligābat; quae subitō ēmissae miserum hominem dīvellēbant. Hunc quoque latrōnem Thēseus mortī dedit.

Manēbat Procrūstēs, quārtus latrō, inter omnēs longē crūdēlissimus, quī viātōrēs falsō hospitiō in spēluncam suam solēbat invītāre. "Est mihi," inquit, "lectulus mollissimus, omnibus aequē viātōribus accommodātus." Rē vērā autem nōn lectulum hospitibus sed hospitēs lectulō accommodābat. Sī quis enim statūrā brevior [14] erat, crūra eius magnīs ponderibus extendēbat; sīn autem lectulī modum excesserat, gladiō praecīdēbat pedēs. Hōc ultimō occīsō latrōne Thēseus quam celerrimē [32] Athēnās properāvit. Quem cum vidēret rēx Aegeus, gladiō recognitō, fīlium suum laetissimus salvēre iussit.

The Minotaur

Athēniēnsibus haud multīs ante annīs Mīnōs, rēx Crētēnsis, bellum fēcerat fīlī suī ulcīscendī causā, quem illī perfidiōsē necāverant. Quōs cum bellō vīcisset, pācem hāc condiciōne dedit, ut septēnōs quotannīs iuvenēs, totidem puellās nōbilī genere, ad Crētam Mīnōtaurī pāscendī causā mitterent. (Mīnōtaurus autem, mōnstrum semiferum taurīnō capite, corpore hūmānō, intrā magnum labyrinthum altīs mūrīs conclūsus tenēbātur.) Thēseus simul ac cognōvit quanta calamitās cīvēs suōs opprimeret, magnā statim

cupiditāte Mīnōtaurī occīdendī flagrābat. Cōnstituit igitur cum tredecim victimīs sorte lēctīs ipse quārtus decimus ad Crētam nāvigāre. Aegeus pater cum Thēseum nūllō modo ā prōpositō dēterrēre posset, invītissimus eum dīmīsit. Ōrāvit tamen ut, sī victor reverterētur, candidīs vēlīs domum nāvigāret. Solēbant enim Athēniēnsēs nāvem, quā victimae ad Crētam vehēbantur, nigrīs semper vēlīs ōrnāre. Diē cōnstitūtō Thēseus cum comitibus suīs nāvem cōnscendit et ad Crētam celeriter vectus est. Quō cum pervēnisset, subductā nāve, Mīnōis rēgiam petiit. Ad labyrinthum prōtinus ā Mīnōtaurī custōdibus dēducitur. Nōn tamen rem tam perīculōsam inermis suscēpit. Ariadna enim, Mīnōis fīlia, quae forte Thēseum procul aspexerat, tācta admīrātiōne eximiae eius formae et virtūtis, auxilium ferre cōnstituit. Convēnit igitur Thēseum in itinere, eīque gladium dedit, quō ad Mīnōtaurum occīdendum ūterētur; dedit etiam fīlum longum et tenuissimum, cuius ope exitum labyrinthī posteā reperīret. Sīc armātus Thēseus labyrinthum intrāvit, Mīnōtaurum occīdit, fīlō relegendō facile ē locō ēvāsit. Inde ad lītus reversus ā comitibus suīs magnō cum gaudiō recipitur.

The Return to Athens

Sine morā nāvem solvunt et lēnī ventō Naxum[10b] vehuntur. Comitātur eōs fugientēs Ariadna, sīve quod patris īram metuit sīve Thēseī amōre adducta. Rēs autem displicet Thēseō. Cuius iussū Ariadna in īnsulā Naxō relinquitur. Fertur tamen eōdem diē Bacchō nūpsisse, quem deum plōrātū suō ad misericordiam commōverat. Thēseus intereā Athēnās rēmīs vēlīsque properāvit. Vēla tamen, mandātōrum patris immemor, nigra nōn mūtāvit. Haec cum Aegeus procul aspexisset, dolōre victus, in mare sē praecipitāvit. Cuius ā fātō Mare Aegaeum nōmen habet.

Post mortem patris Thēseus rēgnum Athēnīs obtinēbat. Antiopam uxōrem dūxit, Hippolytae, Amāzonum rēgīnae, sorōrem. Hīs nātus est Hippolytus.

Hippolytus

Phaedra, Mīnōis fīlia nātū[32] minor, quam Thēseus post mortem Antiopae, aetāte iam prōvectus, uxōrem dūxerat, Hippolytum prīvignum suum inhonestē amābat. Cum autem iuvenem castum atque integrum ad suam voluntātem perdūcere nōn posset, īrā incēnsa falsō eum apud patrem Thēseum accūsāvit. Quī, nimis crēdulus, Hippolytum ā rēgnō expulit, Neptūnum precātus

NEPTUNE

In the Lateran Museum at Rome is a colossal statue of Neptune, more than six feet high. Everything except the head and body, right arm to below the elbow, and legs to below the knees, has been restored.

Poseidon, who is to the sea what Zeus is to the heavens, resembles the chief of the gods in general features; but the hair of the sea god is generally represented as heavier than that of Zeus, as though matted with brine. The restorer has placed the prow of a ship under the god's feet and a dolphin behind him; but the type invented by the Greek sculptor Lysippus, from which this work is descended, represented him with his foot on a rock. Nor should the restorer have placed an *aplustre* (ἄφλαστον, the ornament of the stern of a ship) in his hand.

ut in fīliō castigandō auxilium daret. Itaque dum Hippolytus, Athēnīs [10c] fugiēns, currū prope līt̄us Corinthium vehitur, subitō ē marī bēlua ēmersit, cuius mūgītū territī equī Hippolytum currū excussērunt, cursūque effrēnātō longē per scopulōs trahēbant. Corpus eius lacerum servī quīdam Athēnās ad patrem Thēseum rettulērunt. Quī, dē Phaedrae perfidiā sērō ēdoctus, vānō dēsīderiō fīlium moribundum complectitur. Phaedra, dolōre et pudōre perculsa, ipsa sē sus- pendiō interimit.

The Story of Jason

Phrixus ōlim, rēgis Thēbānī fīlius, quod * novercae crūdēlitātem tolerāre nōn poterat, deōs [6a] auxilium, ā patriā fugitūrus, ōrāvit. Mercurius, precibus puerī ad misericord am mōtus, sacrum aureō vellere arietem mīsit. Quem Phrixus et Hellē soror laetīs animīs ascendērunt, et celerī volātū per nūbēs vehēbantur. Hellē autem, dum incautius [14] sedet, in mare dēcidit; quod mare posterī ex eius fatō Hellēspontum nōminā vē- runt.[6b] Phrixus ad Colchōs in Asiam incolumis pervēnit. Ibi arietem deō immolāvit; vellus eius aureum in sacrō nemore suspendit.

Post aliquot annōs Peliās, rēx Thessaliae, Iāsōnī,

* See Vocabulary

frātris Aesonis fīliō, imperāvit ut vellus ā Colchīs abriperet, nōn tam aurī possidendī cupidus quam adulēscentis longē ablēgandī. Metuēbat enim nē Iāson, quī magnam apud Thessalōs auctōritātem propter grātiam habēbat, aliquandō sē rēgnō dēpellere tentāret.

The Argonauts

Haec rēgis mandāta Iāson lībentī animō accēpit, totāque Graeciā praecōnis vōce convocāvit, quōscumque amor laudis et glōriae ad tantī perīculī societātem attraheret. Convēnērunt Herculēs, Thēseus, Orpheus, Admētus, Castor et Pollūx, multīque praetereā et praeclārī hērōes, quōrum nōmina in hōc locō praeterībimus, nē plūribus ēnumerandīs dēfatīgēmus lectōrem. Ad hōs omnēs trānsvehendōs nāvem magnam et capācem Argus, opifex perītissimus, aedificāvit. Cuius ā nōmine nāvis Argō vocāta est, hērōes Argōnautae.

Iamque omnia ad profectiōnem parāta sunt; diē cōnstitūtō quīngentī Argōnautae in nāvem cōnscendunt, lēnīque ventō ad ōrās Mȳsiae vehuntur. Ibi Herculēs, quī pābulandī causā ex nāvī ēgressus erat, ā sociīs suīs relinquitur sīve per incūriam sīve quod immoderātae eius famī commeātūs nōn suppetēbant. Cēterī cursum ad Bīthȳniam

dīrēxērunt, quam terram Phīneus, augur caecus, hōc tempore rēgēbat.

The Harpies

Is, Argōnautīs hospitāliter acceptīs, cēnam magnificam parārī iussit. Vix autem convīvae mēnsīs appropinquāverant cum subitō turba ingentium volucrum, horribilī speciē, vultū muliebrī, appāruit, cibumque appositum auferēbat. Argōnautīs causam tantī mīrāculī exquīrentibus Phīneus sīc respondit, "Harpȳiae sunt; ā Iove hūc missae sunt īrātissimō, quōd ego auguriō meō cōnsilia deōrum hominibus ēnūntiāvī. Vix ferenda[28] est eārum impudentia. Saepenumerō mē cēnantem adeō vexāvērunt ut ā mēnsā sitiēns atque ēsuriēns surrēxerim." Erant inter Argōnautās geminī frātrēs, Zētēs et Calais, quōs pater Boreās artem volandī docuerat.[6a] Hī pennīs suīs sublātī Harpȳiās fugā dissipāvērunt, magnō eārum numerō occīsō.

The Colliding Rocks

Propter tantum beneficium ā laetō rēge magnīs mūneribus dōnātī Argōnautae vēla iterum ventō dedērunt. Mox ad Cȳaneās vēnērunt rūpēs, quae Symplēgadēs vocantur. Multīs iam nautīs hae rūpēs exitiō fuerant. Nōn enim in certō

locō fīxae restābant, sed in marī natābant, Pontī introitum custōdientēs. Sī quis autem per medium spatium nāvigāre tentābat, celerī concursū nāvem cōnfringēbant. Dē hōc perīculō Iāson ā Phīneō praemonitus columbam ē prōrā nāvis ēmīsit. Quam praetervolantem Symplēgadēs tantumnōn contudērunt. Tum priusquam rūpēs iterum convenīre possent, Argōnautae, rēmīs vēlīsque properantēs, incolumēs trānsvectī sunt; neque rēmigandī labor intermissus est dōnec ad Colchōrum fīnēs pervēnērunt.

Jason obtains the Golden Fleece

Aeētae, Colchōrum rēgī, ōrāculum quondam responderat tamdiū eum [30] rēgnātūrum esse quamdiū vellus aureum in sacrō nemore suspēnsum manēret. Quam ob rem cum ab Iāsone causam veniendī cognōvisset, magnā sollicitūdine [9b] afficiēbātur; neque enim vellus aureum trādere volēbat, neque tam praeclārīs hērōibus audēbat repugnāre. Itaque hanc triplicem condiciōnem Iāsonī prōposuit: prīncipiō ad arātrum iungendī [28] erant taurī duo aeripedēs, quī flammās ē nāribus spīrābant; deinde magnus ager ārandus erat, dracōnisque dentēs in agrō serendī; vesperī metendus ager. Hōs tam difficilēs labōrēs Iāson nūllō modō perficere potuisset,[23] nisi Mēdēam, Aeētae

fīliam, venēficam perītissimam, sibi conciliāvisset. Quae, capta amōre, unguentum eī magicum dedit, ex quō tantās vīrēs acquīsīvit ut, iūnctīs taurīs, agrum facile ārāret. Manēbat tertius et longē difficillimus labor. Quā enim dentēs dracōnis sēverat, innumerābilēs mox hominēs, aspectū ferōcī, hastīs galeīsque armātī oriēbantur. At Iāson, Mēdēae admonitū, in mediam turbam lapidem iēcit. Magnus cōnfestim tumultus inter armātōs coortus est; alius in alium, caecō furōre, hastam convertit; brevīque tempore paene omnēs mūtuīs vulneribus periērunt. Reliquōs Iāson facile concīdit. Inde ad sacrum nemus contendit, quā vellus aureum suspēnsum erat; dracōnem, custōdem nemoris, pōtiōne sōpit, praedāque potītus domum cum sociīs Argōnautīs proficīscitur.

The Return of the Argonauts

Comitantur eōs Mēdēa et Absyrtus, parvus Aeētae fīlius. Quōrum dē fugā certior factus Aeēta nāvem, quam habuit celerrimam, persequendī causā parārī iussit. Tum vērō immoderāta Mēdēae audācia et crūdēlitās appārēbant. Cum enim patrem īnstantem vidēret, neque ūlla spēs effugiendī restāret, ipsā manū suā frātrem Absyrtum [11] trucīdāvit et membra eius

per flūctūs dissipāvit. Haec ut colligeret Aeēta paulisper morātus Argōnautīs spatium fugiendī dedit.

Illī ad Thessaliam quam celerrimē [32] cursum dīrēxērunt. Frūstrā Sīrēnēs eōs suāvitāte vōcis ad perniciem pellicere tantābant. Orpheus enim, Iāsonis iussū, cantum multō suāviōrem exorsus est. Quem cantum cum sociī audīrent, sprētīs Sīrēnum vōcibus, incolumēs praetervectī sunt. Parī fēlīcitāte ē Scyllae et Charybdis faucibus [9k] ēlāpsī, domum tandem ad Thessaliam pervēnērunt.

The Ambition of Medea

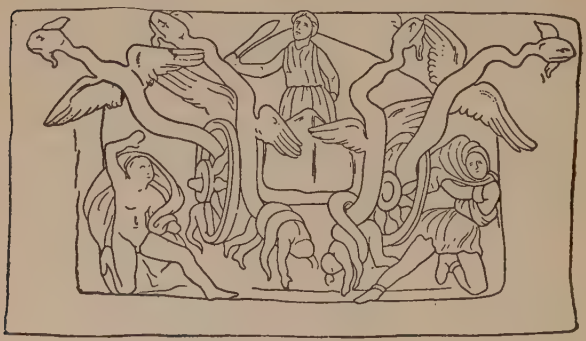
Hīc Iāson complūrēs annōs cum uxōre Mēdēā habitābat. Mēdēae autem haec vīta tranquilla et prīvāta minimē placēbat. Itaque occāsiōnem aliquam Peliae [31] tollendī petiit, ut ipsa cum marītō Iāsone rēgnāret. Cum tamen rēgem apertē interficere nōn audēret, fraude ac dolō ūtī cōnstituit. Iolcum igitur ad rēgiam Peliae contendit, sacerdōtis habitū vestīta, rēgisque fīliās hīs verbīs compellat. "Pater vester iam senex est, et aetāte cōnfectus. Vultisne [13] eī iuvenīlem formam reddere? Hoc ego, Diānae sacerdōs, arte meā facere possum." Quibus verbīs ut fidem faceret, arietem veterem concīdit

et in magnō vāse coxit. Ex eōdem vāse mox agnus pulcherrimus prōsilīre vīsus est. Illae, nimis crēdulae, patrem quoque suum parī modō concīsum coxērunt. At postquam fraudem Mēdēae intellēxērunt, acerbissimō dolōre affectae sunt. Iāson intereā, impulsū Mēdēae, rēgnō potītus est. Cum tamen cīvium suōrum odium ferre nōn posset, (nōn enim Mēdēae fallācia diū cēlanda erat) rēgnum Acastō, Peliae fīliō, trādidit; ipse cum Mēdēā Corinthum migrāvit.

The Vengeance of Medea

Creontī, regī Corinthiō, fīlia erat eximiā formā, Glaucē nōmine. Quā pulchritūdine captus Iāson ā Creonte petiit ut eam sibi uxōrem [11] daret. Nec Creontī nec Glaucae [31] ipsī rēs displicēbat; stipulābantur tamen ut Iāson, priusquam novam condiciōnem quaereret, Mēdēam uxōrem dīmitteret. Mēdēa, ubi dē hōc cōnsiliō certior facta est, magnā cupiditāte iniūriae ulcīscendae flagrāvit. Itaque ad artēs suās magicās iterum sē contulit. Vestem purpuream, quam dīrō venēnō tīnxerat, simulātā amīcitiā ad Glaucen mīsit. Quod dōnum Glaucē, splendōre capta, incautē accēpit. Vix autem vestem induerat cum dolōrem intolerābilem per tōtum corpus percēpit; neque multō posteā miserrimē periit. Nōndum tamen

Mēdēae īra atque invidia plācātae sunt. Nam, furōre effrēnātō ācta, suōs ipsīus fīliōs ante oculōs Iāsonis trucīdāvit. Tum in currum suum as-



MEDEA'S FLIGHT

A terra cotta Etruscan ash urn at Volterra shows Medea standing in a car drawn by four winged serpents, holding a sword; the corpses of the two children are involved in the coils of the two serpents in the middle. The meaning of the two figures in the corners is uncertain; possibly in the Greek original, from which this scene was copied, one of them was Jason, the other the *paedagogus* of the two children.

cendit, iūnctīsque dracōnibus, Sōlis dōnō, Athē-
5 nās [10b] advecta est.

Nārrant quīdam scrīptōrēs Mēdēam posteā Aegeō, Thēseī patrī, nūpsisse.[30] Dē Iāsonis interitū duplex memoria trādita est. Namque, ut

nōnnūllī scrībunt, sub nāve suā, cui nōmen Argō erat,[8d] fortuitō obrūtus est. Illīs tamen potius crēdendum [21] est scrīptōribus, quī nārrant Iāsonem propriā manū periisse, cum spōnsam dīlēctam cārōsque fīliōs ūnō diē interemptōs vidēret.

The House of Laius

Oedipus

Lāius, rēx Thēbānus, ex ōrāculō didicerat sē manū fīlī suī peritūrum esse.[30] Iussit igitur puerum īnfantem, quem Iocasta uxor nūper pepererat, in monte Cithaerōne ad mortem expōnī, pedibus eius arte cōnstrictīs et fībulā ferreā trānsfīxīs, nē longē ā locō vagārī posset. Ibi ā pāstōre quōdam inventus Corinthum ad Periboeam, Polybī rēgis uxōrem, puer adductus est. Quem Periboea, cum nūllam ipsa habēret prōgeniem, prō fīliō suō ēducāvit, et ē pedibus tumidīs Oedipum nōmināvit.

Īdem, postquam adolēvit, omnibus aequālibus suīs rōbore et ingeniō excellēbat. Forte aemulus quīdam, quem nesciō quō certāmine superāverat, īrā atque invidiā incēnsus, negāvit Oedipum rē vērā Polybī fīlium esse. Oedipus, quī dē stirpe suā nihil adhūc dubitāverat, mātrem Periboeam sollicitō animō petiit. Cum tamen Periboeā

interrogandā nihil reperīre posset, Delphōs profectus est ōrāculum Apollinis cōnsultum.[29] Deus hoc sōlum respondit, " Cavē nē patrem occīdās." Quō respōnsō Oedipus tam graviter permōtus est ut Corinthī diūtius habitāre nōllet. Putābat enim Polybum patrem ā deō significārī. Cōnstituit igitur Thēbās in Boeōtiam quam celerrimē[32] migrāre. Dum autem iter facit, viātōrī cuidam seniōrī[14] occurrit, quī cum servō Delphōs[10b] currū vehēbātur. Servus, ubi Oedipum cōnspexit, magnā vōce clāmitābat et dē viā cēdere īnsolentius iubēbat. Huic cum Oedipus pārēre nōllet, dominus, equīs incitātīs,[9m] rotā pedem eius contudit. Oedipus īrātus et servum et dominum ferrō trānsfīxit, mortuōsque in mediam viam prōiēcit. Ipse Thēbās[10b] sēcūrus contendit. Nesciēbat enim sē patrem suum Lāium occīdisse.

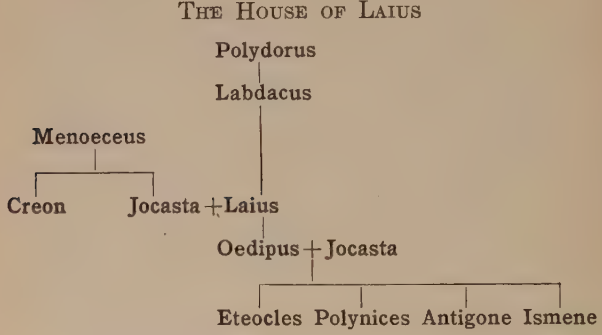
Eōdem ferē tempore Thēbās[10b] ā Iūnōne missa erat Sphinx, fera pennigera, leōnīnō corpore, vultū muliebrī. Quae cum in rūpe haud procul ā portā urbis cōnsedisset, omnibus, quī praeterībant, hoc aenigma prōpōnēbat: " Bipēs est, īdemque tripēs est ac quadrupēs." Hoc sī quis solveret, prōmīsit sē ex Boeōtiā excessūram.[30] Quīcumque vērō interpretārī nōn poterat, ā Sphinge dēvorātus est. Quā dē causā, cum multī iam periissent, Creon, Iocastae frāter, quem Thēbānī post mortem

Lāī prō rēge nōmināverant, per praecōnem prō-
nūntiāvit sē rēgnum Thēbānum et Iocastam rēgī-
nam in mātrimōnium illī trāditūrum esse virō,
quī aenigma Sphingis interpretārī posset. Hoc
ubi ad aurēs Oedipī vēnit, "Homō," inquit, "ā
Sphinge significātur; īnfāns enim quadrupēs nāsci-
tur, et quattuor membrīs graditur; mox, valentiōre
corpore, bipēs esse incipit; dēnique aetāte iam
prōvectus baculō, tertiō quasi pede, sustinētur."
Tum Sphinx, īrā et furōre permōta, dē summā [32]
rūpe sē praecipitāvit. Oedipus rēgnō potītus
Iocastam mātrem suam in mātrimōnium ignārus
dūxit.

Paucīs post annīs, cum dīra pestilentia hanc
omnem regiōnem vāstāret, Creon, cōnsēnsū om-
nium, Delphōs missus est, quī [25] causam calamitā-
tis exquīreret. Huic respōnsum est deōs suc-
cēnsēre quod * Thēbānī mortem Lāī nōn ulcīs-
cerentur; rēgis interfectōrem Thēbīs in ipsā
Lāī urbe quaerendum [28] esse.[30] Quem cum cīvēs
diū frūstrā quaesīvissent, tandem Tīresiās, augur
praeclārus, omnia aperuit: Oedipum ā deō sig-
nificārī; quippe Lāī et fīlium esse et parricīdam.
Haec Tīresiae verba ā vetere cōnfirmantur servō,
cui Lāius ōlim īnfantem Oedipum in monte Ci-
thaerōne expōnendum trādiderat. Tum dēmum

* See Vocabulary.

Iocasta, magnō et acerbō dolōre affecta, suspendiō sē vītā prīvāvit; Oedipus fībulā, quam dē veste mortuae rēgīnae dētrāxerat, oculōs suōs effōdit.



Īdem post paucōs annōs, ā fī iīs suīs urbe expulsus, cum Antigonā, fidēlī fīliā, caecus atque īnfirmus, Colōnum in terram Atticam abiit. Hīc ā rēge Thēseō benignē acceptus est; neque ita multō posteā mīrō modō dīcitur ex hominum cōnspectū ēvānuisse.

The Seven against Thebes

Interim Thēbīs Eteoclēs et Polynīcēs, Oedipī fīliī, nē cīvitātem dīvidendō dēbilitārent, alternīs annīs rēgnāre cōnstituērunt. Itaque Eteoclēs, quī nātū maior erat, ūnum annum rēgnāvit. Hōc

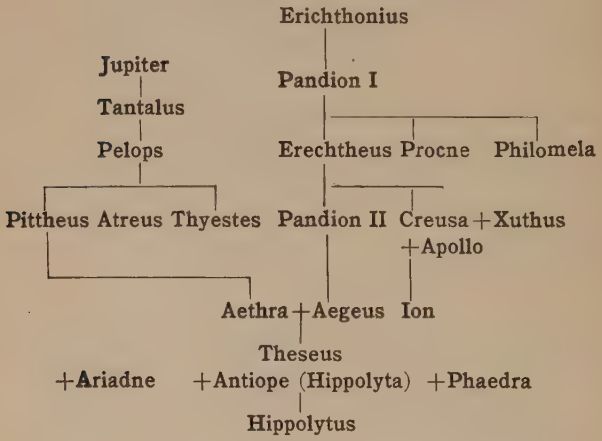
annō cōnfectō, Polynīcēs rēgnum ā frātre repetiit. Is autem cēdere nōluit. Quamobrem Polynīcēs īrātus Argōs profectus est, auxilium ā rēge Adrastō petitūrus.

Adrastus adulēscentem hospitāliter accēpit, fīliamque suam Argīam eī in mātrimōnium dedit. Magnum etiam exercitum coēgit, ut Polynīcem in rēgnō recuperandō adiuvāret. Hunc exercitum in septem partēs dīvīsit, quārum ūnī partī ipse praeerat, alterī Polynīcēs; cēterīs quīnque partibus, Hippomedontem et Parthenopaeum, frātrēs suōs, Capaneum sorōris fīlium, Tȳdeum generum, Amphiarāum propinquum, singulīs praefēcit. Hī quam celerrimē Thēbās profectī, cōpiās suās prō septem portīs urbis īnstrūxērunt.

Thēbānīs autem Tīresiās augurātus erat urbem expugnārī nōn posse sī quis ē Cadmī prōgeniē mortī sē prō patriā offerret. Quā rē audītā Menoeceus, Creontis fīlius nātū minimus, sine cunctātiōne in summam turrim ascendit, mortemque sibi in cōnspectū hostium cōnscīvit. Hinc omnia Thēbānīs dēfēnsōribus prōsperē ēvēnērunt. Quī, postquam aliquot leviōribus proeliīs victōriā potītī sunt, subitō ē portīs omnibus ēruptiōne factā, cōpiās Argīvās multā cum clāde fugāvērunt. Neque quisquam ex illīs septem prīncipibus mortem effūgit, praeter Adrastum sōlum. In hāc

pugnā Polynīcēs et Eteoclēs, cōnsertā manū, mūtuīs vulneribus periērunt. Huic Creon exsequiās rēge dignās dēcrēvit; illum, quī [25] contrā patriam arma intulisset, inhumātum prōicī iussit.

THE DESCENDANTS OF ERICHTHONIUS



At Antigona soror, noctū clam ex urbe ēgressa, Polynīcis corpus in eundem rogum imposuit, quō Eteocles, iussū Creontis, iam impositus erat. In hōc piō facinore ā custōdibus dēprehēnsa ad rēgem Creontem ducta est. Creon, cum intellegeret imperium suum sīc sprētum esse et neglēctum, īrā commōtus, Antigonam intrā spēluncam mūrō

conclūdī iussit. Quā rē per urbem vulgātā, Haemōn Creontis fīlius, cui Antigona spōnsa erat, quam celerrimē ad spēluncam properāvit. Sērō tamen advēnit; Antigona enim, nē fame cōnficerētur, ipsa sē suspendiō interēmerat. Quam cum vidēret mortuam Haemōn, dolōre victus, gladiō sē per pectus trānsfīxit.

The Story of Ion

Creūsa, Erechtheī rēgis Athēniēnsis fīlia, coniugiō clandēstīnō iūncta erat cum peregrīnō formōsō, quī per fīnēs Atticōs iter faciēbat. Cum autem complūrēs mēnsēs praeteriissent, neque ille peregrīnus Athēnās reversus esset, Creūsa, patris īrācundiam metuēns, īnfantem fīlium suum in spēluncā longinquā cēlāvit. Tum precāta deōs ut īnfantem prōtegerent, domum Athēnās rediit.

Posterō diē ad spēluncam reversa nec puerum nec cistulam, in quā dēpositus erat, reperīre potuit. Apollō enim — cui deō, dum speciē mortālī inter hominēs commorātur, Creūsa ignāra nūpserat — cum prōgeniem suam ita dēsertam vidēret, misericordiā mōtus, Mercuriō imperāverat ut cistulam Delphōs portāret et in līmine templī suī dēpōneret. Cistula mox ā Pȳthiā inventa est sacerdōte, quae, vēlāmine remōtō, adeō capta est

tenerā formā ut īnfantem tolleret et sūmptū suō ēducāret. Ex illō diē Īōn (sīc enim puer ā Pȳthiā nōminātus erat) intrā templum Apollinis habitābat et iānitōris mūnere fungēbātur.

Erechtheus intereā, priōris coniugī ignārus, Creūsam Xūthō, fīnitimō prīncipī, collocāverat. Cum autem decem iam praeteriissent annī, neque ūllus hīs fīlius nātus esset, Xūthus, omnī ferē spē prōlis dēpositā, Delphōs īre cōnstituit ōrācu-lum Apollinis cōnsultum.[29] Cui respōnsum est ut eum sibi fīlium adoptāret, quem prīmum ē templō discēdēns cōnspiceret. Accidit[21] ut hōc ipsō tempore Īōn in līmine templī stāret. Quem cum cōnspexisset Xūthus, laetissimus grātiās ēgit deō, quī sibi fīlium tam nōbilī formā et vultū dedisset. Creūsa autem, quae nunquam per tot annōs spem fīlī suī āmissī recuperandī dēposuerat, ācrī dolōre atque invidiā affecta, Īōnem dē mediō tollere cupiēbat. Hoc cum vidēret servus quīdam senex et fidēlis, Creūsam bonō animō esse iussit; hanc rem sibi cūrae futūram esse prōmīsit. Itaque paucīs post diēbus, dum in rēgiā Xūthī cēnant, servus ille vīnum venēnō mixtum Īōnī apposuit. Īōn autem, ut mōs fuit inter antīquōs, priusquam vīnum bibit, lībāmentum deō humī effūdit. Tum vērō rēs mīra ēvēnit. Columba enim in rēgiam volāvit

Apollo
105

The statue of Apollo now in the Vatican was found with statues of the nine Muses in the Villa of Cassius, near Tibur. There is some doubt whether this is really a copy, as some have supposed, of the statue by the Greek sculptor Scopas (first half of the fourth cent. B.C.), which Augustus brought and set up in the Palatine temple. Apollo is here in full citharœdic dress, and wears a laurel wreath; the forms of his figure are soft, without being undignified; the lyre is supported by a strap (restored) passing over his right shoulder. The upper part of the lyre is also restored. The god holds the plectrum in his right hand.

et, vīnō illō gustātō, statim decidit exanimis; neque dubitārī poterat [21] quīn venēnō necāta esset. Prōsilit ē sēde Īōn et manum iniēcit servō. Quī tremebundus et timōre perculsus confitētur sē, Creūsae impulsū, venēnum vīnō miscuisse. Hāc rē audītā, Creūsa Delphōs ad templum Apollinis perterrita cōnfugit et supplex in ārā deī cōnsēdit. Forte in recessū templī parva inūsitātā speciē cistula iacēbat. Quā cōnspectā, Creūsa magnā statim animī perturbātiōne affecta est; namque eandem illam recognōvit cistulam, quā īnfantem fīlium multīs ante annīs cēlāverat. Nec certiōra deerant indicia; Pȳthia enim, quae iam ab initiō suspicāta erat Īōnem rēgiā stirpe ortum esse, monīle aureum, quod dē collō īnfantis ōlim dētrāxerat, per hōs tot annōs dīligenter servāverat. Hoc nunc prōtulit indicium, mātrīque gaudentī ostendit. Occurrit interim Īōn, rēgīnam īnfēstā manū ab ārā deī abreptūrus. Cum tamen ā Pȳthiā rem tōtam cognōvisset, īrā celeriter ad amōrem conversā, laetō animō mātrem complexus est. Dum inter sē colloquuntur, Minerva ipsa subitō appāruit, docuitque Īōnem rē vērā Apollinis et Creūsae fīlium esse. Prōmīsit etiam magnam et praeclāram gentem, Īōnicam, ab Īōne nōmen et orīginem ductūram.

NOTES

1. There is no word in Latin corresponding to the English *a, an, the.* One or other of these words should be supplied, in translating into English, wherever the sense seems to require it.

2. The possessive adjectives (**meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester**) are generally omitted in Latin if the sense is quite clear without them. A possessive adjective must often be supplied in translating into English.

Puella mātrem amat, *The girl loves* ***her*** *mother.*

Vēlāte capita, *Veil* ***your*** *heads.*

Rēx manum porrexit, *The king stretched forth* ***his*** *hand.*

3. If the Latin verb has no subject, a pronoun must be supplied as subject in English.

Inquit, *He said.* **Capta est,** *She was captured.* **Pluit,** *It rains.* **Veniēmus,** *We shall come.*

4. The nouns *man, woman, thing* are often omitted in Latin, and sometimes also in English.

a. **Armātī,** *armed men;* **Thēbānae,** *the Theban women;* **hic,** *this man* or *he.* *b.* **Rōmānus,** *a Roman;* **mortuī,** *the dead;* **antīquī,** *the ancients.*

Subject and Object

5. In an English sentence the Subject and Object are distinguished by their *position;* the Subject being placed *before* the verb and the Object *after* the verb.	In a Latin sentence the Subject and Object are distinguished by their *case;* the Subject being in the *nominative*, and the Object in the *accusative*.

In translating into English place the nominative before the verb and the accusative after the verb, disregarding the Latin order.

What do the three following sentences severally mean?

Lup*us* ag*num* devorat. Ag*num* lup*us* devorat. Devorat ag*num* lup*us*.

The Accusative Case

6. Besides the two common uses of the accusative, viz., (*a*) as object of the verb, (*b*) after a preposition, the following special uses should be noted:

a. Verbs of *asking, requesting, teaching,* or *concealing,* can take two objects, one of the person and one of the thing.

Deōs auxilium ōrat, *He prays the gods (for) help.*

Docuit mē litterās, *He taught me letters.*

b. Verbs of *making, choosing, having, regarding, calling, thinking,* and *showing* may take a second object in apposition to the first.

Īphigenīam sacerdōtem fēcit, *She made Iphigenia a priestess.*

Mulierem Pandōram nōmināvit, *He called the woman Pandora.*

c. Duration of time and extent of space are expressed by the accusative case.

Multōs diēs dētinēbantur, *They were delayed many days.*

Trēs hōrās mānsit, *He stayed three hours.*

Mūrī decem pedēs (*acc.*) **altī erant**, *The walls were ten feet high.*

Mīlle passūs (*acc.*) **prōcessit**, *He advanced a mile* (i.e. *a thousand paces*).

d. For place to which see 10*b*.

The Genitive Case

7. The direct object of the verbs **meminī**, *remember*, **oblīvīscor**, *forget*, and **miserior**, *pity*, is in the genitive case. No preposition is used in translating this genitive.

Numquam oblīvīscar noctis illīus, *I shall never forget that night.*

The Dative Case

8. *a.* The dative of the indirect object is generally rendered in English by the preposition *to* or *for*, but occasionally by some other preposition, as in **impōnō**, *impose upon*.

b. The preposition *to* is omitted in English if the indirect object precedes the direct object.

Puerō librum dedit, { *He gave a book to the boy,* / *He gave the boy a book.*

c. The dative case is used with many verbs meaning to *favor, help, please, trust, believe*, and their opposites, as well as *persuade, command, obey, serve, resist, envy, threaten, pardon, spare*, and the like, and **nūbō**, *marry*.

Mihi persuāsit, *He persuaded me.*
Venus Vulcānō nūpsit, *Venus married Vulcan.*

d. Possession may be expressed by the dative with the verb **sum**, which is then translated by the verb *to have.*

Cerberō tria capita erant, *Cerberus had three heads.*
Est mihi parva domus, *I have a little house* (lit., *There is to me a little house*).

e. The dative of service or purpose denotes that for which something serves. It is most often used with **sum**, **dō**, **mittō**, **veniō**, **dēligō**, etc.

Subsidiō Trōiānīs vēnit, *He came to the help of the Trojans* (lit., *for a help to the Trojans*).

f. Frequently a dative of the person accompanies the dative of purpose (8*e*), forming a construction called the double dative.

Ludibriō sociīs erat, *He was a laughing-stock to his comrades.*

g. Compounds of **sum** take the dative.
Praeerat classī, *He commanded the fleet.*

The Ablative Case

9. When an ablative has no preposition it is generally necessary to supply one in translating: *with, from, by, in, on, at, of, through, over,* or the conjunction *than.*

The following are the commonest uses of the ablative:

a. Means or instrument is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.

Aquilam sagittā trānsfīxit, *He shot the eagle with an arrow.*

b. The ablative of cause is used chiefly with verbs and adjectives expressing feeling.

Mōtus misericordiā, *moved by pity.*

Mīlēs virtūte laudātur, *The soldier is praised for his bravery.*

c. Time when or within which is expressed by the ablative case.

brevī tempore, *in a short time.*
decimō diē, *on the tenth day.*
prīmā lūce, *at dawn.*
aestāte, *in the summer.*

d. Place where is regularly expressed by the ablative with the preposition **in**, but when the noun is modified by **tōtus**, **medius**, **omnis**, **cūnctus**, and **ūniversus**, **in** may be omitted.

tōtā Galliā, *throughout Gaul.*
mediō flūmine, *in the middle of the river.*

e. Manner is expressed by the ablative with **cum**, but **cum** may be omitted if the noun is modified by an adjective. When **cum** is used its position is regularly between the adjective and its noun.

cum dīligentiā, *with care, carefully.*
magnā (cum) dīligentiā, *with great care, very carefully.*

f. The ablative of specification tells in what respect something is true.

bellō praeclārus, *renowned in war.*
maior nātū, *greater by birth*, i.e. *older.*

g. An ablative of description usually expresses physical qualities and its noun is always accompanied by an adjective.

homō immānī corpore, *a man of huge body.*

h. Certain verbs and adjectives of plenty and want may take the ablative.

omnibus egēre rēbus, *to be in want of everything.*
referta dīvitiīs, *full of riches.*

i. The adjectives **dignus,** *worthy,* **indignus,** *unworthy,* and **frētus,** *relying on,* take the ablative.

laude dignus, *worthy of praise.*

j. The ablative is used with the deponents **ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior, vēscor,** and their compounds.

Oppidō potītī sunt, *They took possession of the town.*

k. Separation is regularly expressed by the ablative with **ā, ab, ē, ex,** or **dē** when literal separation is meant. The preposition may be omitted when the separation is only figurative, or when the preposition is contained in the verb as a prefix.

quī prōvinciam ab Helvētiīs dīvidit, *which separates the province from the Helvetians.*

l. In a comparison the conjunction **quam,** *than,* is used after the adjective and the same case follows **quam** as precedes it. When the two nouns compared are in the nominative or the accusative case, **quam** may be omitted and the second noun is then put into the ablative.

Mōns altior est *quam collis*,
Mōns altior est *colle*, } *The mountain is higher than the hill.*

m. An ablative absolute may be made up of a noun or pronoun and a participle all in the ablative case. They form a clause entirely separate from the rest of the sentence and may be translated in several different ways:

Imperātor, oppidō captō, cīvīs servāvit, { *The town having been taken,* / *When (after) the town had been taken,* / *Since the town had been taken,* / *Although the town had been taken,* } *the general saved the citizens.*

Place Expressions

10. Place where is usually expressed by **in** with the ablative, place to which by **ad** with the accusative, and place from which by the ablative with **ā**, **ab**, **ē**, **ex**, or **dē**. But with the names of towns, cities, small islands, **domus** and **rūs**:

a. Place where is expressed by the locative case. In the singular of first and second declension nouns the locative is the same as the genitive; in the plural of these declensions and in the third declension the locative is the same as the ablative.

Examples of Place Where

Est, *He is* { **in urbe,** *in the city* / **in Galliā,** *in Gaul* } { **Trōiā,** *at or in Troy* / **Athēnīs,** *at or in Athens* / **Corinthī,** *at or in Corinth* / **domī,** *at home* }

b. Place to which is expressed by the accusative case without a preposition.

Examples of Place to Which

Contendit, *He hastens*	**ad pontem,** *to the bridge*	**Trōiam,** *to Rome*
	in oppidum, *into the town*	**Athēnās,** *to Athens*
	in Galliam, *into Gaul*	**Corinthum,** *to Corinth*
		domum, *home*

When **ad** is used with these words in the accusative case it means *in the neighborhood of.*

c. Place from which is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.

Examples of Place from Which

Contendit, *He hastens*	**ā flūmine,** *from the river*	**Trōiā,** *from Troy*
	dē monte, *down from the mountain*	**Athēnīs,** *from Athens*
	ē Galliā, *out of Gaul*	**Corinthō,** *from Corinth*
		domō, *from home*

Apposition

11. *a.* When two or more English nouns refer to the same person or thing, they are sometimes connected by the preposition "of," or the conjunctions "when," "as."

When two or more Latin nouns refer to the same person or thing, they always stand in the same case.

Urbs Trōia, *The city of Troy.*

Thēseus puer Troezēne habitābat, *Theseus when a boy lived at Troezen.*

Fīliam Xūthō uxōrem dedit, *He gave Xuthus his daughter as wife.*

b. In Latin the noun in apposition is sometimes placed *before* the noun it modifies instead of after it, as in English.

Rhea autem uxor Iovem īnfantem amābat, *However his wife Rhea loved the infant Jove.*

Enclitics

12. **–que**, *and*, **–ve**, *or*, **–cum**, *with*, must be translated before the word to which they are joined.

Terrā marīque, *by land and sea*; **mēcum**, *with me.*

Direct Questions

13. When a direct question is not introduced by an interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb, **–ne**, **num**, or **nōnne** is used to show interrogation.

a. In a question which may be answered by either *yes* or *no*, **–ne** is added to the emphatic word which is then placed at the beginning of the sentence. The accent falls on the syllable before the **–ne**.

Mercurius ālās habet, *Mercury has wings.*

Ālāsne Mercurius habet? *Has Mercury wings?*

b. **Nōnne** introduces a question to which the answer *yes* is expected.

Nōnne Mercurius ālās habet? *Has not Mercury wings?* or *Mercury has wings, hasn't he?*

c. **Num** introduces a question to which the answer *no* is expected.

Num veniet? *He will not come, will he?*

Comparatives and Superlatives

14. The comparative termination has two meanings: *e.g.*, **brevior** means (*a*) *shorter*, (*b*) *rather short.*

The superlative termination also has two meanings: *e.g.*, **brevissimus** means (*a*) *shortest*, (*b*) *very short.*

Adverbial Use of Adjectives

15. Sometimes a Latin adjective can be more idiomatically rendered by an English adverb.

Invītus fīlium dīmīsit, *He sent his son away unwillingly.*

Incolumis pervēnit, *He arrived safely.*

Pronouns

16. Remember that English pronouns are declined as follows:

	Sing.			Plur.	Sing. and Plur.	
	M.	F.	N.		M. F.	N.
Subjective or Nom. case	he	she	it	they	who (that)	which (that)
Objective or Acc. case	him	her	it	them	whom (that)	which (that)
Possessive or Gen. case	his (*or* of him, etc.) etc.	her	its	their	whose of which (*or* of whom, etc.) etc.	

The Relative

17. When a relative pronoun stands first in a sentence it is convenient in translating to substitute a demonstrative, thus:

Quī	becomes	**is** or **hic**
Quem	"	**eum** or **hunc**
Quārum	"	**eārum** or **hārum**
Quō	"	**eō** or **hūc**.

When this substitution is made, some introductory word may be used to start the sentence, *and*, *so*, *but*, etc.

quam cum vidēret Dēianīra, *but when Deianira saw her.*

Notes on the Tenses

18. The present tense, the imperfect tense, and the perfect tense can each be translated in three different ways.

Examples

a. (**nōn**) **amō**, *I love* (*not*), *I am* (*not*) *loving*, or *I do* (*not*) *love.*

b. **amābam**, *I was loving, I loved, I used to love.*

c. **amāvi**, *I have loved, I loved, I did love.*

Participles

19. A participle is declined like an adjective, but it is also a part of a verb and as such it may take an object.

Examples

a. **Periērunt urbem suam *dēfendentēs***, *They perished* (*while*) *defending their city.*

Here **dēfendentēs**, the present active participle of **dēfendō**, takes an accusative of the object, **urbem**.

b. **Memnon Trōiam profectus est, cīvibus *subventūrus***, *Memnon set out for Troy, intending to help the citizens.*

Here **subventūrus**, future active participle [1] of ***subveniō***, takes a dative **cīvibus**.

c. **Dūx, *cohortātus* suōs, impetum in hostēs facit**, *The general, having encouraged his men, makes an attack upon the enemy.*

Here **cohortātus**, perfect active participle [2] of **cohortor**, a deponent verb, takes an accusative of the object, **suōs**.

Dum, Postquam, and Iam Dūdum

20. *a.* **Dum**, *while*, is generally followed by the present tense. In translating into English the imperfect may be used if the sense seems to require it.

dum haec geruntur, *while these things were going on.*

b. **Postquam**, *after*, is generally followed by the perfect tense. In translating into English the pluperfect may be used if the sense seems to require it.

Postquam Caesar vēnit, *after Caesar had come.*

c. **Iam dūdum**, *long since*, is followed by the present or imperfect. In translating into English the perfect or pluperfect should be used.

Tē iam dūdum hortor, *I for a long time have been urging you.*

[1] The future participle may be translated in several ways, *e.g.*, **nāvigātūrus,** *about to sail, on the point of sailing;* **petītūrus**, *purposing to seek, intent on seeking, to seek.*

[2] The perfect participle of a deponent verb is always active.

Impersonal Verbs

21. Impersonal verbs are those whose meaning does not admit of their having a person for their subject, as **pluit**, *it rains*, and **licet**, *it is lawful*.

Some ordinary verbs can also be used impersonally, as **placet**, *it pleases*, and **accidit**, *it happens*.

Intransitive verbs can be used in the passive impersonally.

Ācriter pugnātum est, *The fight was keen* (*It was fought keenly*).

Crēditur eīs, *They are believed* (*It is believed to them*).

The Subjunctive Mood

22. The tenses of the subjunctive mood should be translated exactly as the corresponding tenses of the indicative:

a. In temporal clauses, *i.e.* clauses introduced by **cum** meaning *when* or *since*.

cum rediissent, *when they had returned*.

b. In result clauses, *i.e.* clauses introduced by **ut**, *so that*, *that*, when **ut** is preceded by **tam**, **tantus**, **adeō**, etc.

Tam fortis erat ut omnēs eum metuerent, *He was so strong that all were fearing him*.

c. In indirect questions, *i.e.* clauses commencing with an interrogative (**num**, **nōnne**, **quis**, **quid**, **unde**, **quō**, **quomodo**, etc.).

Rogābō quis sit, *I will ask who he is*.

d. In the protasis of most conditional sentences, *i.e.* clauses introduced by **sī**, *if*, **nisi**, *if not*.

Sī vocāvissēs, vēnissem, *If you had called, I should have come.*

23. The tenses of the subjunctive must be rendered by the English auxiliaries, *should, would, should have, would have* in the apodosis of conditional sentences.

Sī vocāvissēs, vēnissem, *If you had called, I should have come.*

24. The tenses of the subjunctive must be rendered by the English auxiliaries, *may, might, should*, or by an infinitive in purpose clauses, *i.e.* in clauses introduced by **ut**, *in order that*, **nē**, *in order that . . . not, lest.*

Ad Graeciam missus est, ut patrem redūceret, *He was sent to Greece, in order that he might bring back his father* or *to bring back his father.*

25. The relative **quī**, when followed by the subjunctive, is often equivalent to **ut**, *that, in order that*, or **cum**, *because, since.*

a. **Lēgātōs mīsit, quī pācem peterent**, *He sent ambassadors* ***that they*** *might seek peace.*

b. **Gravem tū poenam solvēs, quī fidem fallere ausus sīs**, *You shall pay a heavy penalty,* ***since you*** *have dared to break your word.*

The Gerund and Gerundive

26. The gerund is a verbal noun and is declined like a neuter noun of the second declension. It has no nomina-

tive and no plural. A substantive infinitive is used for the nominative case.

Nom. **Laudāre est facile**, *To praise is easy.*

27. The gerundive or future passive participle is a verbal adjective which agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case.

Nom. **Puella amanda**, *a girl to be loved.*
Gen. **Studium urbis capiendae**, *a desire of capturing the city (of the city to be captured).*
Dat. **Cōnsul plācandīs mīlitibus dat operam**, *The consul gives his attention to appeasing the soldiers.*
Acc. **Parātus ad urbem capiendam**, *prepared for capturing the city (for the city to be captured).*
Abl. **Discimus bonīs librīs legendīs**, *We learn by reading good books (by good books to be read).*

28. The passive (second) periphrastic conjugation is made up of the future passive participle and the different parts of the verb **sum**. It denotes that a thing *ought* to be or *is* to be done.

Dēlenda est Carthāgō, *Carthage must be destroyed.*
Equōs Abderō custōdiendōs trādidit, *He handed over the horses to Abderus to be looked after.*

Supines

29. The Latin supines may be rendered in English by the present infinitive. The accusative supine in **-um** is used after verbs of motion to express purpose. It may take an object.

Auxilium petītum vēnī, *I have come to seek help.*

The ablative supine in **-ū** is used with certain nouns and adjectives as an ablative of specification. The most common ones are **dictū**, *to say*, **factū**, *to do*, and **vīsū**, *to see, to behold.*

Facile dictū est, *It is easy to say.*

Indirect Discourse

30. A clause depending upon a verb of saying, thinking, knowing, hearing, perceiving, and the like is in indirect discourse. Its verb is an infinitive and its subject is an accusative.

After translating the verb of saying, thinking, etc., insert the conjunction ' that ' to introduce the dependent clause. Next translate the noun in the accusative as the nominative and then the infinitive as if it were an indicative verb in the same tense.

Nārrant Mēdēam fīliōs suōs occīdisse, *They relate that Medea slew her own sons.*

Prōmīsistī tē ventūrum esse, *You have promised that you will come*, or, *You promised that you would come.*

31. Examples of Greek First Declension of Proper Names in -ās, -ēs, -ē

Nom.	**Aenēās**	**Pelidēs**	**Circē, -a**
Gen.	**Aenēae**	**Pelidae**	**Circēs, -ae**
Dat.	**Aenēae**	**Pelidae**	**Circae**
Acc.	**Aenēān, -am**	**Pelidēn, -am**	**Circēn, -am**
Abl.	**Aenēā**	**Pelidē, -ā**	**Circē, -ā**
Voc.	**Aenēā**	**Pelidē, -ā, -a**	**Circē, -ā**

32. Common Latin Idioms

Alius in aliam partem fūgit, *One fled in one direction and one in another.*

Alterum altera manū prehendit, *He seized one with one hand and one with the other.*

Certior fiō, *I am informed* (*am made more certain*).

Certiōrem tē faciō, *I inform you.*

Dare manūs, *to surrender* (*to give the hands*).

Dare mortī, *to put to death.*

Dare vēla, *to spread the sails.*

Dare poenam, *to pay the penalty.*

Manum cōnserere, *to fight at close quarters* (*join hands*).

Mediā viā, *the middle of the way. Cf.* **summus mōns.**

Nātū maior, *older* (*greater by birth*); so, also **nātū minor, nātū maximus.**

Nātus trēs annōs, *three years old* (*born three years*).

Naufragium facere, *to suffer shipwreck.*

Nāvem solvere, *to set sail* (*unmoor the ship*).

Nōli manēre, *Do not stay* (*be unwilling to stay*).

Optimus quisque, *all the best men* (*each best man*).

Quam celerrimē, *as quickly as possible.*

Quam maximus, *as great as possible.*

Salvēre tē iubeō, *I bid you welcome.*

Summus mōns, *the top of the mountain.*

33. Translations of Headings to Chapters

And she, a maiden, dares to contend with men (p. 51).

And the Eastern battle-lines and the arms of swarthy Memnon (p. 53).

He himself writes his groans upon the leaves, and the flower has AIAI written upon it (p. 55). (The markings

upon the flower (Iris Germanica?) bore a fanciful resemblance to the Greek AIAI (*alas*), or AIAS).

I fear the Greeks even when they bring gifts (p. 56).

The accursed greed of gold (p. 58).

Rarely has Punishment, though lame of foot, abandoned the wicked one who goes before her (p. 59).

Of what valor and patience can do, he (Homer) has set before us a useful pattern in Ulysses (p. 64).

By song the gods above, by song the shades below are pacified (p. 80).

GREEK AND ROMAN DIVINITIES

The Olympians

Greek	*Roman*	
Zeus	Jupiter (Jove)	God of the Heavens
Apollo	Apollo	God of the Sun
Ares	Mars	God of War
Hermes	Mercury	Messenger of the Gods
Hephæstus	Vulcan	God of Fire and Metal Working
Poseidon	Neptune	God of the Sea
Dionysus	Bacchus	God of Wine
Hera	Juno	Queen of the Gods
Aphrodite	Venus	Goddess of Love
Artemis	Diana	Goddess of the Moon
Athene	Minerva	Goddess of Wisdom
Demeter	Ceres	Goddess of Agriculture
Hestia	Vesta	Goddess of the Hearth

The Lesser Deities

Eros	Cupid	God of Love
	. . . . .	
Cronos	Saturn	Father of Jove
Rhea	Ops	Mother of Jove

VOCABULARY

A

ā *or* **ab**, *prep.* (*abl.*), by, from.
Abdērus, -ī, *m.*, Abderus.
abdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus, hide.
abdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, lead away, take away, carry off.
abeō, -īre, -īvī *or* **-iī, -itus,** go away, depart.
abhinc, *adv.*, ago.
abhorreō, -ēre, -uī, —, shrink from.
ablēgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, send away.
abripiō, -ere, -ripuī, -reptus, carry off, snatch.
abscēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, depart, begone.
abstineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus, withhold, stay, hold aloof.
absum, -esse, āfuī, āfutūrus, be absent.
Absyrtus, -ī, *m.*, Absyrtus.
ac, *see* **atque.**
Acastus, -ī, *m.*, Acastus.
accidō, -ere, accidī, —, befall, happen.
accipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus, receive, accept, entertain, learn.
accommodō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, fit, suit.
accūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, accuse.
ācer, ācris, ācre, keen, fierce, spirited.
acerbus, -a, -um, bitter.
Achillēs, -is, *m.*, Achilles.
Achīvus, -a, -um, Greek.
aciēs, aciēī, *f.*, line of battle.
acquīrō, -ere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītus, gain, acquire.
Acrisius, -ī, Acrisī, *m.*, Acrisius.
ācriter, *adv.*, keenly, fiercely, sharply.
ad, *prep.* (*acc.*), to, at, for.
adāctus, -a, -um, *part. of* **adigō.**
addō, -dere, -didī, -ditus, add.

addūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, lead, bring, induce.

adductus, -a, -um, *from* **addūcō.**

adeō, -īre, -īvī *or* **-iī, -itus,** approach.

adeō, *adv.*, so much, so.

adhaereō, -ēre, -haesī, -haesus, cling.

adhūc, *adv.*, hitherto, still, as yet.

adigō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctus, drive.

adiūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, award.

adiūmentum, -ī, *n.*, assistance.

adiūtor, -ōris, *m.*, helper, partner.

adiuvō, -āre, -iūvī, -iūtus, help, assist.

Admēta, -ae, *f.*, Admeta.

Admētus, -ī, *m.*, Admetus.

admīrātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, wonder, admiration.

admonitus, -ūs (*used only in the abl.*), *m.*, suggestion.

adolēscō, -ere, -olēvī, -ultus, grow up.

adoptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, adopt.

adorior, -īrī, -ortus sum, attack, assail.

Adrastus, -ī, *m.*, Adrastus.

adulēscēns, -centis, *m.*, young man, youth.

advehō, -ere, -vexī, -vectus, bring, convey, carry.

advena, -ae, *m. and f.*, stranger.

adveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus, arrive, come.

adventus, -ūs, *m.*, arrival.

adversārius, adversārī, *m.*, opponent.

adversus, *prep.* (*acc.*), against.

Aeaea, -ae, *f.*, Aeaea (*a small island off the west coast of Italy*).

aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, build.

Aeêta (*or* **ēs**), **-ae,** *m.*, Aeetes.

Aegaeus, -a, -um, Aegean (*name of sea on the east coast of Greece*).

aeger, aegra, aegrum, ill, sick.

Aegeus, -eī, *m.*, Aegeus.

Aegisthus, -ī, *m.*, Aegisthus.

aegrē, *adv.*, scarcely, with difficulty, reluctantly.

aemulus, -ī, *m.*, rival.

aēneus, -a, -um, brazen.

aenigma, -atis, *n.*, riddle.

Aeolia, -ae, *f.*, Aeolia (*a small island near Sicily*).

Aeolus, -ī, *m.*, Aeolus.
aequālis, -is, *m.*, fellow, equal (in age).
aequē, *adv.*, equally, in like manner.
aequō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, equal.
aequus, -a, -um, fair; calm.
aeripēs, -pedis, bronze-footed.
Aeropa, -ae, *f.*, Aeropa.
Aesacus, -ī, *m.*, Aesacus.
Aesōn, -onis, *m.*, Aeson.
aetās, -ātis, *f.*, age, time of life.
Aethiopia, -ae, *f.*, Ethiopia.
Aethiops, -opis, *m.*, Ethiopian, Egyptian.
Aetna, -ae, *f.*, Aetna (*a volcano in Sicily*).
Aethra, -ae, *f.*, Aethra.
Aetōlia, -ae, *f.*, Aetolia (*a district in Central Greece*).
afferō, afferre, attulī, allātus, bring, offer.
afficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus, treat, seize.
affīgō, -ere, -fīxī, -fīxus, fasten, fix.
affixus, -a, -um, *part. of* **affīgō**.
Agamemnōn, -onis, *m.*, Agamemnon.
ager, agrī, *m.*, field, meadow; territory, country.
aggredior, aggredī, -gressus sum, go to, approach.
agnōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitus, recognize, acknowledge.
agnus, -ī, *m.*, lamb.
agō, -ere, ēgī, āctus, lead, drive; spend (*time*); do; *pass.*, be done, take place; **agere grātiās,** give thanks.
agricola, -ae, *m.*, farmer.
Aiax, Aiācis, *m.*, Ajax.
āla, -ae, *f.*, wing.
Alcestis, -is, *f.*, Alcestis.
Alcinous, -ī, *m.*, Alcinous.
Alcmēna, -ae, *f.*, Alcmene.
Alētēs, -ae, *m.*, Aletes.
aliēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, alienate, deprive.
aliquamdiū, *adv.*, for some time.
aliquandō, *adv.*, some day.
aliquantō, *adv.*, a little, rather; a little while.
aliquantus, -a, -um, some, considerable.
aliquis, aliquid, some one, some, any, something, anything.
aliquot, some.
alius, alia, aliud, other, another; **alius . . . alius,** one . . . another; **aliī . . . aliī,** some . . . others.

alligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, bind.
Alphēus, Alphēī, *m.*, the Alpheus (*a river in Greece*).
alter, altera, alterum, the other; second. **alter . . . alter,** the one . . . the other.
alternus, -a, -um, alternate.
altus, -a, -um, high, deep.
alveus, alveī, *m.*, hold (*of a ship*); bed (*of a river*).
Amāzōn, -onis, *f.*, an Amazon.
ambō, -ae, -ō, both.
amīcitia, -ae, *f.*, friendship, friendliness.
amīcus, -ī, *m.*, friend.
āmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus, lose.
amnis, -is, *m.*, river.
amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, love.
amor, -ōris, *m.*, love; Cupid.
āmoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus, remove, move away.
Amphiarāus, -ī, *m.*, Amphiaraus.
Amphīōn, -onis, *m.*, Amphion.
ampulla, -ae, *f.*, bottle.
ancilla, -ae, *f.*, maid-servant, handmaid.
Andromeda, -ae, *f.*, Andromeda.
animus, -ī, *m.*, mind, heart; spirit, courage.
annuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus, nod, agree.
annus, -ī, *m.*, year.
ante, *adv. and prep.* (*acc.*), before (*of time and space*), ago.
anteā, *adv.*, before, previously.
antecēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, go before, take precedence.
antequam, *conj.*, before.
Antigona, -ae, *f.*, Antigone.
Antinous, -ī, *m.*, Antinous.
Antiopa, -ae, *f.*, Antiope.
antīquus, -a, -um, ancient.
aper, aprī, *m.*, wild boar.
aperiō, -īre, -peruī, -pertus, open, disclose, make known.
apertē, *adv.*, openly.
aplustre, aplustris, *n.*, fan-shaped ornament (*on stern of ancient ships*).
Apollō, -inis, *m.*, Apollo.
appāreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, appear, show one's self.
appellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus, drive towards, bring to land.
appōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, put, serve up (*food, etc.*).
apportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, bring.

appropinquō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, draw nigh, approach.
aptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, fit.
apud, *prep.* (*acc.*), at, among, before, in the presence of, at the house of, with, near.
aqua, -ae, *f.*, water.
aquila, -ae, *f.*, eagle.
āra, -ae, *f.*, altar.
arātrum, -ī, *n.*, plough.
arbitrium, arbitrī, *n.*, decision.
arbor, -oris, *f.*, tree.
arca, -ae, *f.*, chest, box.
Arcadia, -ae, *f.*, Arcadia (*part of Greece*).
arcessō, -cessere, -cessīvī, -cessītus, summon.
arcus, -ūs, *m.*, bow.
ardēns, *gen.* **ardentis,** blazing, fiery.
arēna, -ae, *f.*, sand, strand.
argentum, -ī, *n.*, silver.
Argīa, -ae, *f.*, Argia.
Argī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, Argos (*a city of Greece*).
Argīvus, -a, -um, Argive, of Argos.
Argō, -ūs, *f.*, the Argo.
Argōnautae, -ārum, *m. pl.*, Argonauts.
Argus, -ī, *m.*, Argus.
Ariadna, -ae, *f.*, Ariadne.
ariēs, -ietis, *m.*, ram.
arma, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, arms, armor.
armātus, -a, -um, *from* **armō.**
armō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, arm.
arō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, plough.
arrīdeō, -ēre, -rīsī, -rīsus, smile.
arripiō, -ere, -ripuī, -reptus, seize.
ars, artis, *f.*, art.
artē, *adv.*, closely.
ascendō, -ere, -scendī, -scēnsus, mount, climb.
Asia, -ae, *f.*, Asia.
aspectus, -ūs, *m.*, glance, appearance.
asperitās, -ātis, *f.*, roughness.
aspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectus, behold, look at, look upon.
assentior, -īrī, -sēnsus sum, agree.
assiduē, *adv.*, continually, constantly.
at, *conj.*, but, on the other hand.
Athēnae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, Athens (*chief city of Attica*).
Athēniēnsis, -is, Athenian, of Athens.
Atlās, -antis, *m.*, Atlas.
atque (ac), *conj.*, and, as, than.

Atreus, -eī, *m.*, Atreus.
Atrīda (*or* **ēs**), **-ae,** *m.*, son of Atreus.
Atticus, -a, -um, Attic, of Attica.
attonitus, -a, -um, astonished.
attrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -tractus, drag, draw, attract.
auctoritās, -ātis, *f.*, authority.
audācia, -ae, *f.*, boldness, audacity.
audeō, -ēre, ausus sum, dare.
audiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, hear.
auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātus, carry off.
Augēas, -ae, *m.*, Augeas.
augeō, -ēre, auxī, auctus, increase.
augur, -uris, *m. and f.*, soothsayer, seer.
augurium, augurī, *n.*, augury.
auguror, augurārī, augurātus sum, predict.
Aulis, -idis, *f.*, Aulis (*a seaport in Bœotia*).
aura, -ae, *f.*, breeze, breath.
aureus, -a, -um, golden.
aurīga, -ae, *m.*, charioteer.
auris, -is, *f.*, ear.
Aurōra, -ae, *f.*, Aurora.
aurum, -ī, *n.*, gold.
aut, *conj.*, or, either.
autem, *conj.*, but, however, on the contrary, now.
auxilium, auxilī, *n.*, help, assistance.
āvellō, -ere, -vellī *or* **-vulsī, -vulsus,** tear off.
āversus, -a, -um, averted, turned away.
avis, -is, *f.*, bird.
āvolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, fly away.
avus, -ī, *m.*, grandfather

B

bāca, -ae, *f.*, berry.
Bacchus, -ī, *m.*, Bacchus.
baculum, -ī, *n.*, stick, staff.
balneum, -ī, *n.*, bath.
balteus, -ī, *m.*, girdle, belt.
beātus, -a, -um, happy.
Bellerophōn, -ontis, *m.*, Bellerophon.
bellum, -ī, *n.*, war.
bēlua, -ae, *f.*, monster.
bene, *adv.*, well.
beneficium, beneficī, *n.*, favor, service, good deed.
benevolentia, -ae, *f.*, goodwill.
benignē, *adv.*, kindly.
benignus, -a, -um, kind, friendly.

bibō, -ere, bibī, —, drink.
bipēs, -edis, two-footed.
Bistonēs, -um, *m. pl.*, the Bistones (*a Thracian tribe*).
Bīthȳnia, -ae, *f.*, Bithynia (*a district of Asia Minor on Black Sea*).
blanditia, -ae, *f.*, charm, allurement.
blandus, -a, -um, gentle, flattering.
Boeōtia, -ae, *f.*, Bœotia (*a state of Greece*).
bona, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, blessings.
bonus, -a, -um, good.
Boreās, -ae, *m.*, Boreas, the North wind.
brevis, -e, short.
Brīsēīs, -idis, *f.*, Briseis.

C

Cadmus, -ī, *m.*, Cadmus (*founder of Thebes*).
cadūceus, caduceī, *m.*, herald's staff.
caecus, -a, -um, blind.
caedēs, -is, *f.*, slaughter, murder, death (*by violence*).
caedō, -ere, cecīdī, caesus, beat, cut, kill.
caelātus, -a, -um, embossed.
caelum, -ī, *n.*, sky.
Calais, -is, *m.*, Calais.
calamitās, -ātis, *f.*, misfortune, calamity, disaster.
calathus, -ī, *m.*, basket.
Calchās, -antis, *m.*, Calchas.
callidus, -a, -um, crafty, cunning.
calor, -ōris, *m.*, heat.
Calypsō, -ūs, *f.*, Calypso.
campus, -ī, *m.*, plain.
candidus, -a, -um, white.
canis, -is, *m. and f.*, dog.
cantor, -ōris, *m.*, singer.
cantus, -ūs, *m.*, singing, song.
Capaneus, -eī, *m.*, Capaneus.
capax, *gen.*, **capācis,** roomy.
capillus, -ī, *m.*, hair.
capiō, -ere, cēpī, captus, take, captivate; *with* **cōnsilium,** adopt.
capra, -ae, *f.*, goat.
captīvus, -a, -um, captive; *as subs.*, a captive.
caput, -itis, *n.*, head.
cāritās, -ātis, *f.*, affection.
carmen, -inis, *n.*, song, poetry.
carō, carnis, *f.*, flesh.
cārus, -a, -um, dear.
casa, -ae, *f.*, cottage.
cāseus, -ī, *m.*, cheese.
Cassandra, -ae, *f.*, Cassandra.
Cassiopēa, -ae, *f.*, Cassiopea.

castigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, punish.
Castor, -ōris, *m.*, Castor.
castra, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, camp.
castus, -a, -um, pure.
cāsus, -ūs, *m.*, fall, chance, event, accident, misfortune, fate; **cāsū,** by chance.
Caucasus, -ī, *m.*, Caucasus.
cauda, -ae, *f.*, tail.
causa, -ae, *f.*, cause, reason; **causā,** for the sake of (*with gen. preceding*), by reason of.
cautē, *adv.*, cautiously.
caveō, -ēre, cāvī, cautus, beware, beware of.
cēdō, -ere, cessī, cessus, yield, withdraw, stand aside, give up.
celebrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, celebrate.
celer, celeris, celere, swift, rapid.
celeritās, -ātis, *f.*, swiftness, speed.
celeriter, *adv.*, quickly.
cēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, conceal.
cēna, -ae, *f.*, supper, feast.
cēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, sup.
Centaurus, -ī, *m.*, a Centaur.
centum, a hundred.
Cēpheus, Cepheī, *m.*, Cepheus.
cēra, -ae, *f.*, wax.
Cerberus, -ī, *m.*, Cerberus.
Cercyō, -onis, *m.*, Cercyo.
Cerēs, -eris, *f.*, Ceres.
certāmen, -inis, *n.*, contest.
certē, *adv.*, at any rate.
certō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, fight, contend, compete; try.
certus, -a, -um, sure, certain, definite.
cervus, -ī, *m.*, stag.
cēterī, cēterae, cētera, the other(s), the rest.
Charybdis, -is, *f.*, Charybdis (*a monster inhabiting a whirlpool between Italy and Sicily*).
Chimaera, -ae, *f.*, the Chimera.
Chrȳsēïs, -idis, *f.*, Chryseis.
Chrȳsēs, -ae, *m.*, Chryses.
Chrȳsippus, -ī, *m.*, Chrysippus.
cibus, -ī, *m.*, food.
circā, *prep.* (*acc.*), around.
Circē, -ēs, *f.*, Circe.
circumittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus, send round.
Cisseus, -eī, *m.*, Cisseus.

cistula, -ae, *f.*, little box, basket.
Cithaerōn, -ōnis, *m.*, Cithæron (*a mountain in Boeotia*).
cithara, -ae, *f.*, lyre, lute.
citō, *adv.*, quickly.
cīvis, -is, citizen, fellow-citizen.
cīvitās, -ātis, *f.*, state.
clādēs, -is, *f.*, slaughter, massacre.
clam, *adv.*, secretly.
clamitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, cry out.
clāmor, -ōris, *m.*, shout, cry, shouting.
clandēstīnus, -a, -um, secret.
clārē, *adv.*, brightly.
clārus, -a, -um, famous, renowned, loud.
classis, -is, *f.*, fleet.
claudicō, -āre, —, —, limp.
claudō, -ere, clausī, clausus, shut.
clāva, -ae, *f.*, club.
clāvis, -is, *f.*, key.
clāvus, -ī, *m.*, nail, linchpin.
clipeus, -ī, *m.*, shield.
Clytēmnēstra, -ae, *f.*, Clytemnestra.
cognōscō, -ere, cognōvī, cognitus, learn, recognize.
cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctus, collect.
cohortor, -āre, cohortātus sum, exhort, encourage.
Colchī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Colchians.
collaudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, praise.
colligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus, gather, collect.
collocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, put, place, give (in marriage).
colloquor, colloquī, -locūtus sum, converse.
collum, -ī, *n.*, neck.
colō, -ere, coluī, cultus, till, cultivate, inhabit, dwell in, worship, honor.
Colōnus, -ī, *m.*, Colonus (*a suburb of Athens*).
columba, -ae, *f.*, dove.
combūrō, -ere, -ussī, -ustus, burn, burn up.
comes, -itis, *m. and f.*, companion, comrade.
cōmiter, *adv.*, courteously.
comitor, -ārī, comitātus sum, accompany.
commeātus, -ūs, *m.*, leave of absence; provisions.
committō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus, join; entrust.

commodus, -a, -um, convenient.

commoror, -ārī, commorātus sum, sojourn, stay.

commōtus, -a, -um, *from* **commoveō.**

commoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus, move, rouse, stir.

commūniter, *adv.,* together.

commūtātiō, -ōnis, *f.,* change.

compactus, -a, -um, composed, constructed.

compellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, address, accost.

compellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus, drive.

complector, -plectī, -plexus sum, embrace.

complūrēs, -a *and* **-ia,** several, many.

compōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, settle, arrange.

comprehendō, -ere, -hendī, -hēnsus, seize.

conātus, -ūs, *m.,* attempt.

concēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, withdraw, yield, grant.

concīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus, cut up, cut down, cut to pieces.

conciliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, win over, bring about.

concilium, concilī, *n.,* assembly.

concitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, rouse.

conclūdō, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsus, shut in, inclose.

conclūsus, -a, -um, *from* **conclūdō.**

concurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus, run together, run.

concursus, -ūs, *m.,* running together, collision.

concutiō, -ere, -cussī, -cussus, shake.

condiciō, -ōnis, *f.,* condition, agreement, marriage.

conditor, -ōris, *m.,* founder.

condō, -ere, -didī, -ditus, hide, put away, bury; found.

cōnferō, cōnferre, contulī, collātus, confer, convey, betake.

cōnfestim, *adv.,* immediately, at once.

cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus, finish, complete, wear out, exhaust.

cōnfirmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, corroborate.

cōnfiteor, -fitērī, -fessus sum, confess.

cōnfringō, -ere, -frēgī, -frāctus, break in pieces.

cōnfugiō, -ere, -fūgī, —, flee for refuge.

coniugium, coniugī, *n.*, marriage.

cōniūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, form a plot, conspire.

cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, try, attempt.

conquīrō, -quīrere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītus, seek out, go in quest of.

cōnscendō, -ere, -scendī, -scēnsus, embark in, go on board.

cōnscīscō, -ere, -scīvī, -scītus, inflict (on oneself).

cōnsēnsus, -ūs, *m.*, consent.

cōnserō, -ere, -seruī, -sertus, join.

cōnsīdō, -ere, -sēdī, -sessus, sit, establish oneself.

cōnsilium, cōnsilī, *n.*, counsel, plan, scheme, design, prudence.

cōnspectus, -ūs, *m.*, sight.

cōnspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectus, behold, see, descry.

cōnstituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus, determine; appoint.

cōnstitūtus, -a, -um, appointed.

cōnstringō, -stringere, -strīnxī, -strictus, bind.

cōnsuētūdō, -inis, *f.*, custom.

cōnsulō, -ere, -suluī, -sultus, consult.

cōnsūmō, -ere, -sūmpsi, -sūmptus, consume, spend.

contendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentus, contend; travel, hasten.

contextus, -a, -um, woven.

continēns, *gen.* **continentis,** *f.*, mainland.

contineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus, hold together, keep in.

continuō, *adv.*, forthwith.

continuus, -a, -um, continuous, successive.

contrā, *adv.*, on the other hand; *prep.* (*acc.*), contrary to, against.

contrōversia, -ae, *f.*, dispute, quarrel.

contumēliōsus, -a, -um, abusive.

contundō, -ere, -tudī, -tūsus, crush.

convalēscō, -ere, -valuī, —, recover.

conveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus, come together, assemble, meet.
convertō, -ere, -vertī, -versus, turn.
convīva, -ae, *m. and f.*, guest.
convocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, call together, summon.
convolūtus, -a, -um, coiled.
coorior, -īrī, -ortus sum, arise.
cōpia, -ae, *f.*, supply; *pl.*, forces.
coquō, -ere, coxī, coctus, cook.
Corinthius, -a, -um, Corinthian, of Corinth.
Corinthus, -ī, *f.*, Corinth.
cornū, -ūs, *n.*, horn.
corōna, -ae, *f.*, crown.
corpus, -oris, *n.*, body.
corripiō, -ere, -ripuī, -reptus, seize.
crēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus, believe.
crēdulus, -a, -um, credulous.
Creon, -ontis, *m.*, Creon, (1) king of Corinth, (2) regent of Thebes.
crepida, -ae, *f.*, sandal.
crepitāculum, -ī, *n.*, rattle.
crepitus, -ūs, *m.*, rattling.
Crēta, -ae, *f.*, Crete (*an island in the Mediterranean Sea*).
Crētēnsis, -e, Cretan, of Crete.
Creūsa, -ae, *f.*, Creusa.
crūdēlis, -e, cruel.
crūdēlitās, -ātis, *f.*, cruelty.
crūdēliter, *adv.*, cruelly.
cruentus, -a, -um, blood-stained, gory.
crūs, crūris, *n.*, leg.
cubiculum, -ī, *n.*, bed-chamber.
cum, *prep.* (*abl.*), with.
cum, *conj.*, when, since.
cūnae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, cradle.
cūnctātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, hesitation.
cupiditās, -ātis, *f.*, desire.
cupidus, -a, -um, desirous.
cupiō, -ere, -īvī *or* **-iī, -ītus,** desire, covet.
cūr, *adv.*, why?
cūra, -ae, *f.*, care.
cūriōsus, -a, -um, curious, inquisitive.
currō, -ere, cucurrī, cursus, run.
currus, -ūs, *m.*, chariot.
cursus, -ūs, *m.*, running, course.
custōdia, -ae, *f.*, guard, care.
custōdiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, guard.

custōs, -ōdis, *m. and f.*, guard, guardian.

Cȳaneae, -ārum, *f.*, the Cyanean rocks (*at entrance of the Black Sea*).

Cyclops, -ōpis, *m.*, a Cyclops.

D

Danaē, -ēs, *f.*, Danae.

dē, *prep.* (*abl.*), from, down from, about, concerning, for, during.

dea, -ae, *f.*, goddess.

dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, owe, ought.

dēbilitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, weaken.

decem, ten.

dēcernō, -ere, -crēvī, -crētus, decree, decide.

deceō, -ēre, -uī, —, befit.

dēcidō, -ere, -cidī, —, fall, fall off.

decimus, -a, -um, tenth.

dēcipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus, deceive.

dēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, lead away, conduct, divert, withdraw.

dēfatīgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, weary.

dēfectiō, -ōnis, *f.*, desertion.

dēfendō, -ere, -fendī, -fēnsus, defend.

dēfēnsor, -ōris, *m.*, defender.

dēferō, dēferre, -tulī, -lātus, carry down, drive.

Dēianīra, -ae, *f.*, Deianira.

deinde, *adv.*, next, then.

Dēiphobus, -ī, *m.*, Deiphobus.

dēlābor, -lābī, -lāpsus sum, fall, sink.

dēlectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, delight.

dēlēctus, -a, -um, *from* **dēligō.**

dēlēctus, -ūs, *m.*, levy.

dēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus, choose out, select.

dēlīrāns, -antis, crazy.

Delphī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, Delphi (*a town in Phocis*).

delphīnus, -ī, *m.*, dolphin.

dēmum, *adv.*, at last.

dēnique, *adv.*, at last, lastly.

dēns, dentis, *m.*, tooth, prong.

dēnsus, -a, -um, thick.

dēpellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsus, drive out, drive away, expel, keep off, avert.

dēplōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, weep bitterly, bewail.

dēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, put down, place, lay aside.

dēportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, bring down, carry away, bring home.
dēprehendō, -ere, -hendī, -hēnsus, catch, surprise.
dēscendō, -ere, -scendī, -scēnsus, descend, go down.
dēscēnsus, -ūs, *m.*, descent, way down.
dēserō, -ere, -seruī, -sertus, forsake.
dēsīderium, dēsīderī, *n.*, longing, regret, desire.
dēsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus, desist, leave off.
dēspectus, -ūs, *m.*, view.
dēspērātus, -a, -um, desperate.
dēspērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, despair.
dēstinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, appoint, intend, choose out.
dēsum, deesse, -fuī, —, be wanting.
dēsuper, *adv.*, from above.
dētegō, -ere, -tēxī, -tēctus, detect.
dēterreō, -ēre, -terruī, -territus, deter.
dētrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -trāctus, draw away, pull out, take off.
dēturbō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, throw, thrust down, upset.
Deucaliōn, -ōnis, *m.*, Deucalion.
deus, -ī, *m.*, a god.
dēvincō, -ere, -vīcī, -victus, conquer completely.
dēvorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, swallow, devour.
dēvoveō, -ēre, -vōvī, -vōtus, curse.
dexter, dextra, dextrum, right.
dextra, -ae, *f.*, right hand.
Diāna, -ae, *f.*, Diana (Artemis).
dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus, say, tell.
diēs, -ēī, *m. and f.*, day.
differō, differre, distulī, dīlātus, defer, put off.
difficilis, -e, difficult.
diffīdō, -ere, -fīsus sum, *semideponent,* distrust, despair.
dignus, -a, -um, worthy.
dīlēctus, -a, -um, beloved.
dīligenter, *adv.*, carefully.
dīmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus, send away, put away, let go.
Diomēdēs, -is, *m.*, Diomede.
dīrigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctus, direct, steer.

dīrus, -a, -um, dreadful.
discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, go away, depart.
discō, -ere, didicī, —, learn.
Discordia, -ae, *f.*, Discord.
discus, -ī, *m.*, disc, quoit.
dispār, -aris, different.
displiceō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, displease.
dissipō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, scatter.
distineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus, hold asunder, keep away.
diū, *adv.*, long, for a long time.
diūturnus, -a, -um, long, lasting.
dīvellō, -ere, -vellī, -vulsus, rend asunder.
dīves, *gen.*, **dīvitis,** *adj.*, rich.
dīvidō, -ere, -vīsī, -vīsus, divide.
dīvīnitās, -ātis, *f.*, divinity.
dīvīnus, -a, -um, divine.
dīvitiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, riches.
dō, dare, dedī, datus, give, grant.
doceō, -ēre, docuī, doctus, teach, show, tell, explain.
doctrīna, -ae, *f.*, science.
doleō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, mourn.
dolor, -ōris, *m.*, pain, grief, resentment.
dolus, -ī, *m.*, trick, deceit, craft.
domicilium, domicilī, *n.*, habitation, dwelling.
dominus, -ī, *m.*, master.
domus, -ūs, *f.*, house, home.
dōnec, *adv.*, until.
dōnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, reward, give, present.
dōnum, -ī, *n.*, gift.
dormiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, sleep.
dracō, -ōnis, *m.*, serpent, dragon.
dubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, doubt, hesitate.
dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductus, lead, bring, take, derive; **dūcō in mātrimōnium** (or **dūcō** alone), marry.
dulcis, -e, sweet.
dum, *conj.*, while, whilst, as long as.
dūmus, -ī, *m.*, thorn-bush.
duo, -ae, -o, two.
duodecim, twelve.
duo dē vīgintī, eighteen.
duplex, *gen.* **duplicis,** twofold.
dūrus, -a, -um, hard; grievous.
dux, ducis, *m.*, leader, commander.

E

ē, *prep.*, see **ex**.

ēbrius, -a, -um, tipsy.

ebur, eboris, *n.*, ivory.

eburneus, -a, -um, ivory.

ēdīcō, -ere, -dīxī, -dictus, declare, proclaim.

ēdoceō, -ēre, -docuī, -doctus, inform.

ēducō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, educate, rear.

efferō, efferre, extulī, ēlātus, bring out, carry out.

effodiō, -ere, -fōdī, -fossus, dig out.

effrēnātus, -a, -um, unbridled, headlong.

effugiō, -ere, -fūgī, —, escape, shun.

effundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsus, pour out.

ego, meī, I.

ēgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, go out, come out, disembark, leave.

ēiciō, -ere, ēiēcī, ēiectus, cast out, cast up, expel.

ēlābor, ēlābī, ēlāpsus sum, slip away, escape.

ēlātus, -a, -um, raised, elated.

Ēlectra, -ae, *f.*, Electra.

Ēlēus, -a, -um, of Elis.

Ēlis, Ēlidis, *f.*, Elis (*a part of Greece*).

ēlūceō, -ēre, -lūxī, —, shine forth, shine.

ēlūdō, -ere, -lūsī, -lūsus, elude, deceive.

ēluviō, ēluviōnis, *f.*, flood.

ēmergō, -ere, -mersī, -mersus, emerge, come forth.

ēmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus, send forth, send out, let loose.

Enceladus, -ī, *m.*, Enceladus.

enim, *conj.*, for; indeed.

ēnumerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, enumerate.

ēnūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, divulge, disclose.

eō, īre, īvī *or* **iī, itus,** go.

Epimētheus, -eī, *m.*, Epimetheus.

epulae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, banquet; feasting.

epulor, -ārī, epulātus sum, feast.

eques, equitis, *m.*, horseman, rider.

equus, equī, *m.*, horse.

Erechtheus, -eī, *m.*, Erechtheus.

ergā, *prep.* (*acc.*), towards.

ergō, *adv.*, therefore.

ēripiō, -ere, -ripuī, -reptus, snatch, snatch out, remove.

errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, wander, be mistaken.

error, -ōris, *m.*, wandering, error, delusion.

ērumpō, -ere, ērūpī, ēruptus, rush out, issue.

ēruptiō, -ōnis, *f.*, sally.

Erymanthius, -a, -um, Erymanthian, of Erymanthus (*a district of Arcadia*).

Erythēa, -ae, *f.*, Erythea (*small island in Bay of Cadiz*).

ēsuriēns, ēsurientis, hungry.

et, *conj.*, and; **et . . . et,** both . . . and.

Etēoclēs, -is, *m.*, Eteocles.

etiam, *adv.*, also, even, too.

Euboea, -ae, *f.*, Eubœa (*large island in Aegean Sea*).

Eumaeus, -ī, *m.*, Eumæus.

Euryalē, -ēs, *f.*, Euryale.

Eurydicē, -ēs, *f.*, Eurydice.

Eurylochus, -ī, *m.*, Eurylochus.

Eurystheus, -eī, *m.*, Eurystheus.

Eurytiōn, -ōnis, *m.*, Eurytion.

Eurytus, -ī, *m.*, Eurytus.

ēvādō, -ere, ēvāsī, ēvāsus, go out, escape.

ēvanēscō, -ere, -vānuī, —, vanish.

ēveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus, turn out, come to pass.

Ēvēnus, -ī, *m.*, the Evenus (*river in Greece*).

ēversus, -a, -um, overturned.

ēvolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, fly forth, fly.

ex *or* **ē,** *prep.* (*abl.*), from, out of, of, from among; in accordance with.

exanimis, -e, lifeless.

excēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, exceed, depart.

excellō, -ere, -uī, —, excel.

excidium, excidī, *n.*, destruction.

excitātus, -a, -um, *from* **excitō.**

excitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, rouse, excite.

exclāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, cry out, exclaim.

excutiō, -ere, -cussī, -cussus, shake out, throw out.

exerceō, -ercēre, -ercuī, -ercitus, exercise.

exercitus, -ūs, *m.*, army.

eximius, -a, -um, exceeding; distinguished.
exitium, exitī, *n.*, destruction.
exitus, -ūs, *m.*, outlet, entrance.
exōrdior, -ōrdīrī, -ōrsus sum, begin.
expellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsus, drive out.
expiō, -piāre, -piāvī, -piātus, expiate.
expleō, -plēre, -plēvī, -plētus, complete, satisfy.
explētus, -a, -um, *from* **expleō.**
explōrātor, -ōris, *m.*, spy.
explōro, -plōrāre, -plōrāvī, -plōrātus, explore.
expōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, expose, disembark.
expugnātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, capture by assault.
expugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, storm, capture.
expulsus, -a, -um, *from* **expellō.**
exquīrō, -quīrere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītus, seek out, inquire.
exsecrātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, curse.
exsequiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, funeral rites.
exsilium, exsilī, *n.*, exile.
exsistō, -ere, -stitī, —, step forth, arise.
exspectātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, expectation.
exstruō, -ere, -strūxī, -strūctus, heap up, build.
exsultō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, exult.
extendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentus, stretch out.
extrēmus, -a, -um, furthest, last, extreme.
exuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus, cast off.

F

fābula, -ae, *f.*, story, fable.
facile, *adv.*, easily.
facilis, -e, easy.
facinus, facinoris, *n.*, bad deed, crime.
faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus, make, do, fashion, create.
factum, -ī, *n.*, deed.
facultās, -ātis, *f.*, means, opportunity.
fallācia, -ae, *f.*, stratagem.
fallō, -ere, fefellī, falsus, deceive, beguile.
falsō, *adv.*, falsely.
falsus, -a, -um, false.
falx, falcis, *f.*, sickle, hook.
fāma, -ae, *f.*, rumor, report.

famēs, -is, *f.*, hunger, famine.
fastīdiōsus, -a, -um, scornful.
fātum, -ī, *n.*, fate, destiny.
faucēs, -ium, *f. pl.*, throat.
fax, facis, *f.*, torch.
fēlīcitās, -ātis, *f.*, good fortune.
fēmineus, -a, -um, feminine, of women.
fera, -ae, *f.*, wild beast, beast.
ferē, *adv.*, almost, about.
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, bear, bring, report.
ferōcitās, -ātis, *f.*, ferocity.
ferōx, -ōcis, fierce.
ferrārius, ferrārī, *m.*, blacksmith.
ferreus, -a, -um, iron, of iron.
ferrum, -ī, *n.*, iron; sword.
fertilitās, -ātis, *f.*, fertility.
fessus, -a, -um, weary.
fībula, -ae, *f.*, pin.
fidēlis, -e, faithful.
fidēs, -eī, *f.*, faith, promise; trust.
fīgō, -ere, fīxī, fīxus, fix.
figūra, -ae, *f.*, form, figure.
fīlia, -ae, *f.*, daughter.
fīlius, fīlī, *m.*, son.
fīlum, -ī, *n.*, thread.
fingō, -ere, fīnxī, fictus, form, fashion.
fīnis, -is, *m.*, end; *pl.*, borders, territory.
fīnitimus, -a, -um, neighboring.
fīō, fierī, factus sum, become, be made, be done, happen.
flagellum, -ī, *n.*, whip, lash.
flagrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, burn, glow.
flamma, -ae, *f.*, flame.
flāvus, -a, -um, yellow, golden.
flēbilis, -e, mournful.
flectō, -ere, flexī, flexus, bend.
flō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, blow.
flōs, flōris, *m.*, flower.
flūctus, -ūs, *m.*, wave.
flūmen, flūminis, *n.*, river.
focus, -ī, *m.*, hearth.
fodiō, -ere, fōdī, fossus, dig.
foedus, -a, -um, foul, loathsome.
forās, *adv.*, out of doors.
forma, -ae, *f.*, form; beauty.
Formiānus, -a, -um, of Formiæ (*town on the west coast of Italy*).
formīdulōsus, -a, -um, dreadful, terrible.
formōsus, -a, -um, beautiful, handsome.
fortasse, *adv.*, perhaps.

forte, *adv.*, by chance.
fortis, -e, brave, strong.
fortiter, *adv.*, bravely.
fortuitō, *adv.*, accidentally.
fortūna, -ae, *f.*, fortune.
fossa, -ae, *f.*, ditch, trench.
foveō, -ēre, fōvī, fōtus, cherish.
frangō, -ere, frēgī, frāctus, break.
frāter, frātris, *m.*, brother.
fraus, fraudis, *f.*, fraud, trickery, deception, treachery.
frētus, -a, -um, relying on, trusting to.
frōns, frontis, *f.*, forehead, brow.
frūctus, -ūs, *m.*, fruit.
frūstrā, *adv.*, in vain.
fuga, -ae, *f.*, flight.
fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitūrus, flee, fly, shun.
fugō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, rout, put to flight.
fulmen, fulminis, *n.*, thunderbolt.
fundus, -ī, *m.*, bottom.
fūnestus, -a, -um, deadly, fatal.
fungor, fungī, functus sum, perform, discharge.
fūr, fūris, *m.*, thief.
Furiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, Furies.
furor, furōris, *m.*, fury, frenzy.
fūrtum, -ī, *n.*, theft.

G

galea, -ae, *f.*, helmet.
gaudeō, gaudī, gāvīsus sum, rejoice, take pleasure in, delight in (*abl.*).
gaudium, gaudī, *n.*, joy.
geminus, -a, -um, twin.
gener, generī, *m.*, son-in-law.
generōsus, -a, -um, noble.
gēns, gentis, *f.*, tribe, nation.
genus, generis, *n.*, birth, race, species.
gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus, bear, carry, wear, wage, do; *pass.*, be done, go on.
Gēryōn, Gēryōnis, *m.*, Geryon.
gigās, gigantis, *m.*, giant.
gladius, gladī, *m.*, sword.
glāns, glandis, *f.*, acorn.
Glaucē, Glaucēs, *f.*, Glauce.
Glaucus, -ī, *m.*, Glaucus.
glōria, -ae, *f.*, glory, renown.
glōriōsus, -a, -um, glorious.
Gorgō, -onis, *f.*, a Gorgon.
gradior, gradī, gressus sum, walk, go.
Graecia, -ae, *f.*, Greece.
Graecus, -a, -um, Greek.

grandis, grande, large, big.
grātia, -ae, *f.*, favor, thanks, popularity.
Grātiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, Graces.
gravis, grave, heavy, grave, serious.
graviter, *adv.*, severely, deeply.
grex, gregis, *m.*, flock.
gurges, -itis, *m.*, whirlpool.
gustō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, taste.

H

habeō, -ēre, habuī, -itus, have, hold.
habitō, -are, -āvī, -ātus, dwell.
habitus, -ūs, *m.*, dress, garb.
Haemōn, -onis, *m.*, Hæmon.
haesitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, hesitate.
Harpȳia, -ae, *f.*, Harpy.
hasta, -ae, *f.*, spear.
haud, *adv.*, not.
Hector, -oris, *m.*, Hector.
Hecuba, -ae, *f.*, Hecuba.
Helena, -ae, *f.*, Helen.
Hellē, -ēs, *f.*, Helle.
Hellēspontus, -ī, *m.*, Sea of Helle, Hellespont.
herba, -ae, *f.*, herb, plant.
Herculēs, -is, *m.*, Hercules.
Hermiona, -ae, *f.*, Hermione.
hērōs, hērōis, *m.*, hero.
Hēsiona, -ae, *f.*, Hesione.
Hesperides, -um, *f. pl.*, Hesperides.
hic, haec, hoc, *dem. pron.*, this, the latter.
hīc, *adv.*, here.
hinc, *adv.*, hence, henceforward, from this place, on this side.
Hippodamīa, -ae, *f.*, Hippodamia.
Hippolyta, -ae, *f.*, Hippolyta.
Hippolytus, -ī, *m.*, Hippolytus.
Hippomedōn, -ontis, *m.*, Hippomedon.
homō, hominis, *m. and f.*, man.
honor, -ōris, *m.*, honor.
hōra, -ae, *f.*, hour.
hordeum, -ī, *n.*, barley.
horreō, -ēre, —, —, bristle.
horribilis, -e, horrible.
horror, -ōris, *m.*, horror.
hortor, -āre, hortātus sum, urge.
hortus, -ī, *m.*, garden.
hospes, hospitis, *m.*, guest.
hospitāliter, *adv.*, hospitably.
hospitium, hospitī, *n.*, hospitality.

hostis, -is, *m.*, enemy, (*usually pl.*).
hūc, *adv.*, hither.
hūmānus, -a, -um, human.
humī, *adv.*, on the ground.
Hydra, -ae, *f.*, the Hydra.

I

iaceō, -ēre, iacuī, —, lie, lie dead.
iaciō, -ere, iēcī, iactus, throw, cast.
iactō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, throw.
iaculor, -ārī, iaculātus sum, hurl.
iam, *adv.*, now, already; **iam dūdum,** *adv.*, for a long time past, long.
iānitor, -ōris, *m.*, door-keeper.
Īapetus, -ī, *m.*, Iapetus.
Iāsōn, -onis, *m.*, Jason.
ibi, *adv.*, there.
Īda, -ae, *f.*, Ida (*mountain near Troy*).
īdem, eadem, idem, *dem. pron.*, same, likewise.
idōneus, -a, -um, suitable.
iecur, iec(in)oris, *n.*, liver.
igitur, *adv.*, therefore.
ignārus, -a, -um, ignorant, unaware.
igneus, -a, -um, fiery.
ignis, -is, *m.*, fire.
ignōbilis, -e, inglorious.
ignōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtus, pardon.
Īliacus, -a, -um, Trojan.
ille, illa, illud, *dem. pron.*, that, the former; he, she, it.
illecebra, -ae, *f.*, charm.
illīc, *adv.*, there.
illūc, *adv.*, to that place or side, thither.
imāgō, imāginis, *f.*, image, likeness.
immānis, -e, huge, savage.
immemor, -oris, unmindful, forgetful.
immēnsus, -a, -um, immense.
immō, *adv.*, nay rather.
immoderātus, -a, -um, enormous, unbridled.
immolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, sacrifice.
immortālis, -e, immortal.
impatiēns, impatientis, impatient.
impavidus, -a, -um, dauntless.
impedīmentum, -ī, *n.*, hindrance; *pl.*, baggage.
impedītus, -a, -um, hindered, burdened, embarrassed, occupied; inaccessible, difficult.

impendeo, -ēre, —, —, hang threateningly.
imperium, imperī, *n.*, command, rule, reign.
imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, command, order, rule, govern, levy (*with dat.*).
impetus, -ūs, *m.*, attack, onslaught.
impietās, -ātis, *f.*, impiety.
impius, -a, -um, impious.
implācābilis, -e, implacable.
implicō, -āre, -uī, -itus, entangle.
implōro, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, implore.
impōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, put, place, impose, embark.
importō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, bring in, carry in, cause, occasion.
improbus, -a, -um, dishonest, shameless.
impudentia, -ae, *f.*, shamelessness, impudence.
impulsus, -ūs, *m.*, instigation.
in, *prep.* (*acc.*), into, in, on to, toward, upon, to, against; (*abl.*), in, on.
incautē, *adv.*, incautiously.
incendō, -ere, incendī, incēnsus, set on fire, inflame.
incēnsus, -a, -um, inflamed, enraged.
incipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus, begin.
incitātus, -a, -um, roused, incited.
incitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, urge on, drive.
incola, -ae, *m. and f.*, inhabitant.
incolō, -ere, -colūi, —, dwell in, dwell on, inhabit, live in.
incolumis, -e, safe, uninjured.
incommodum, -ī, *n.*, mishap, injury, inconvenience, loss.
incōmptus, -a, -um, unkempt.
incrēdibilis, -e, incredible, extraordinary.
increpō, -āre, -uī, -itus, upbraid.
incūria, -ae, *f.*, carelessness.
inde, *adv.*, thence, from there; then.
indicium, indicī, *n.*, proof.
indiēs, *adv.*, daily, day by day.
induō, -ere, -duī, -dūtus, put on, don, assume.
industria, -ae, *f.*, industry.
inertia, -ae, *f.*, idleness.
inermis, -e, unarmed.

īnfāns, īnfantis, *m. and f.*, infant.
īnfēlīx, īnfēlīcis, unhappy, unlucky.
īnferī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, dwellers below, the Nether World.
īnferior, -ius, inferior.
īnferō, īnferre, intulī, illātus, bear.
īnfēstus, -a, -um, hostile; unsafe.
īnfirmus, -a, -um, weak.
ingenium, ingenī, *n.*, natural capacity, ability.
ingēns, ingentis, huge.
inhonestē, *adv.*, dishonorably.
inhumātus, -a, -um, unburied.
iniciō, inicere, -iēcī, -iectus, thrust into, put into, throw upon.
inīquus, -a, -um, unjust.
initium, initī, *n.*, beginning.
iniūria, -ae, *f.*, injustice, wrong, affront.
innocēns, innocentis, innocent.
innumerābilis, -e, innumerable.
inopia, -ae, *f.*, want, scarcity.
inquiētus, -a, -um, restless.
inquit (*from* **inquam**), says he, said he (she, etc.).
īnsānia, -ae, *f.*, madness.
īnscius, -a, -um, unconscious, ignorant.
īnscrībō, -ere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptus, inscribe, mark.
īnsidiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, ambush.
īnsignis, -e, distinguished.
īnsolenter, *adv.*, haughtily, insolently.
īnsolitus, -a, -um, unaccustomed.
īnspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectus, examine, inspect.
īnstituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus, begin.
īnstō, īnstāre, īnstiti, —, press on.
īnstrūctus, -a, -um, *from* **īnstruō.**
īnstruō, -ere, -strūxī, -strūctus, draw up.
īnsula, -ae, *f.*, island.
īn-sum, inesse, īnfuī, —, be in, be found in.
integer, -tegra, -tegrum, honest, spotless.
intellegō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctus, perceive, understand, realize.
intendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentus, bend.
inter, *prep.* (*acc.*), between, among, amid; during.

intercursus, -ūs, *m.*, intervention.
interdiū, *adv.*, by day.
intereā, *adv.*, meanwhile.
interfector, -ōris, *m.*, slayer, murderer.
interficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus, kill, destroy.
interim, *adv.*, meanwhile.
interimō, -ere, -ēmī, -emptus, destroy.
interitus, -ūs, *m.*, death.
intermissus, -a, -um, interrupted.
intermittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus, discontinue, interrupt.
interpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, place among, put between, cause.
interpretātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, interpretation.
interpretor, -ārī, interpretātus sum, interpret, explain.
interrogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, question, inquire.
intersum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus, take part in, be present.
intimus, -a, -um, closest, most intimate.
intolerābilis, -e, unbearable.
intrā, *prep.* (*acc.*), within.
intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, enter.
intrōdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, conduct within or into.
introitus, -ūs, *m.*, entrance.
intus, *adv.*, within.
inūsitātus, -a, -um, unaccustomed.
inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus, find.
inventor, -ōris, *m.*, inventor.
inventrix, -ventrīcis, *f.*, inventress.
invidia, -ae, *f.*, envy, hatred, jealousy.
invītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, invite.
invītus, -a, -um, unwilling, reluctant, against (one's) will.
involvō, -ere, -volvī, -volūtus, wrap.
Iocasta, -ae, *f.*, Jocasta.
Iolcus, -ī, *f.*, Iolcus (*a town in Thessaly*).
Iolē, -ēs, *f.*, Iole.
Īōn, -ōnis, *m.*, Ion.
Iōnicus, -a, -um, Ionian.
Iovem, Iovis; *see* **Iuppiter.**
Īphigenīa, -ae, *f.*, Iphigenia.
ipse, -a, -um, *intensive pron.*, -self (my-self, thy-, him-, her-, *etc.*); he himself, etc.; *as adj.*, very.

īra, -ae, *f.*, anger, wrath.
īrācundia, -ae, *f.*, wrath, rage.
īrātus, -a, -um, angry, enraged.
irruō, -ere, -ruī, —, rush in or upon; fall upon.
is, ea, id, *dem. pron.*, this, that; he, she, it.
iste, ista, istud, *dem. pron.*, that (of yours).
ita, *adv.*, thus, so, in such a way; so very.
itaque, *adv.*, and so, therefore.
iter, itineris, *n.*, journey, road, way.
iterum, *adv.*, again, a second time.
Ithaca, -ae, *f.*, Ithaca (*island in Ionian Sea*).
iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iussus, order, command, bid.
iūcundus, -a, -um, pleasant.
iugulum, -ī, *n.*, throat.
iungō, -ere, iūnxī, iūnctus, join, yoke, unite, span (*by a bridge*).
Iūnō, -ōnis, *f.*, Juno.
Iuppiter, Iovis, *m.*, Jupiter, king of the gods.
iussus, -ūs, *m.*, command.
iūsta, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, funeral honors.
iūstus, -a, -um, just.
iuvenīlis, -e, youthful.
iuvenis, -is, *m.*, young man, youth.

L

labor, -ōris, *m.*, labor, work.
labyrinthus, -ī, *m.*, labyrinth.
lac, lactis, *n.*, milk.
Lacedaemōn, -onis, *f.*, Lacedaemon or Sparta.
Lacedaemonius, -a, -um, Lacedaemonian, Spartan.
lacer, lacera, lacerum, torn, mangled.
lacrima, -ae, *f.*, tear.
lacus, -ūs, *m.*, lake.
Laestrȳgonēs, -um, *m. pl.*, the Læstrygones.
laetitia, -ae, *f.*, joy.
laetus, -a, -um, joyful, cheerful.
Lāius, Lāī, *m.*, Laius.
lambō, -ere, lambī, lambitus, lick.
languidē, *adv.*, feebly.
languidus, -a, -um, languid.
laniō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, tear in pieces.
Lāocoōn, -ontis, *m.*, Laocoön.
Lāodamīa, -ae, *f.*, Laodamia.
Lāomedōn, -ontis, *m.*, Laomedon.

lapideus, -a, -um, stony.
lapis, lapidis, *m.*, stone.
laqueus, -ī, *m.*, noose.
Lārissa, -ae, *f.*, Larissa (*a city of Thessaly*).
Lārissaeus, -a, -um, Larissæan.
lātē, *adv.*, widely, wide.
latebrae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, hiding-place, lair.
Lātōna, -ae, *f.*, Latona.
latrō, -ōnis, *m.*, brigand, robber.
latrōcinium, latrōcinī, *n.*, robbery, raid.
latus, lateris, *n.*, side.
laureus, -a, -um, laurel.
laus, laudis, *f.*, praise, glory.
lavō, -āre, lāvī, lautus, wash.
lēctor, -ōris, *m.*, reader.
lectulus, -ī, *m.*, bed.
lēgātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, mission, embassy.
legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctus, gather, choose, read.
Lemnus, -ī, *f.*, Lemnos (*an island in the Aegean Sea*).
lēnis, -e, gentle.
lēniter, *adv.*, gently.
leō, -ōnis, *m.*, lion.
leōnīnus, -a, -um, of a lion.
Lerna, -ae, *f.*, Lerna (*a forest and marsh near Argos*).
Lernaeus, -a, -um, Lernæan.
lētum, -ī, *n.*, death.
Leucothea, -ae, *f.*, Leucothea.
levis, -e, light, slight.
lībāmentum, -ī, *n.*, libation.
libēns, *gen.* **libentis,** willing, glad.
libenter, *adv.*, willingly.
līberī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, children.
līberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, release.
Libya, -ae, *f.*, Libya.
licet, -ēre, licuit *or* **licitum est,** it is permitted, one may.
ligneus, -a, -um, wooden.
lignum, -ī, *n.*, log, wood.
līmen, līminis, *n.*, threshold, door.
linteum, linteī, *n.*, linen cloth.
liquefaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factus, melt, dissolve.
littera, -ae, *f.*, letter (of alphabet); *pl.*, letter, epistle.
lītus, lītoris, *n.*, shore.
locus, -ī, *m.*, place; *pl.* **loca, locōrum,** *n.*, places, locality.
longē, *adv.*, far, long.
longinquus, -a, -um, distant.
longus, -a, -um, long.

loquor, loquī, locutus sum, speak, talk.
lōrīca, -ae, *f.*, cuirass.
Lōtophagī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Lotus-eaters.
lōtus, -ī, *f.*, lotus (*a plant*).
lūctus, -ūs, *m.*, grief, sorrow.
lūdibrium, lūdibrī, *n.*, laughing-stock.
lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsus, play.
lūdus, -ī, *m.*, game, play.
lūpus, -ī, *m.*, wolf.
lutum, -ī, *n.*, clay, mud.
lūx, lūcis, *f.*, light; **prīma lūx,** first light, dawn.
Lycomēdēs, -is, *m.*, Lycomedes.
Lȳdia, -ae, *f.*, Lydia (*part of Asia Minor*).

M

madeō, -ēre, -uī, —, be wet, drip.
magicus, -a, -um, magic.
magis, *adv.*, more, rather.
magnificus, -a, -um, magnificent, noble, grand.
magnitūdō, -dinis, *f.*, size, greatness.
magnopere, *adv.*, greatly.
magnus, -a, -um, great, large, loud; *comp.* **maior, maius,** greater; *superl.* **maximus, -a, -um,** greatest, very great.
malum, -ī, *n.*, woe, misfortune.
mālum, -ī, *n.*, apple.
mālus, -ī, *m.*, mast.
mandātum, -ī, *n.*, command.
mandō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, entrust.
maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsus, stay, remain.
Mānēs, -ium, *m.*, the gods of the lower world.
manus, -ūs, *f.*, hand; company.
mare, maris, *n.*, sea.
marīnus, -a, -um, marine.
marītus, -ī, *m.*, husband.
Mārs, Mārtis, *m.*, Mars.
māter, mātris, *f.*, mother.
mātrimōnium, mātrimōnī, *n.*, marriage.
maximus, -a, -um, *see* **magnus.**
Mēdēa, -ae, *f.*, Medea.
medeor, medērī, —, cure, remedy.
medius, -a, -um, middle.
Medūsa, -ae, *f.*, Medusa.
Megara, -ae, *f.*, Megara.
membrum, -ī, *n.*, limb.
Memnōn, -onis, *m.*, Memnon.

memoria, -ae, *f.*, memory, narrative, record.
mendīcus, -ī, *m.*, beggar.
Menelāus, -ī, *m.*, Menelaus.
Menoeceus, Menoeceī, *m.*, Menœceus.
Menoetius, Menoetī, *m.*, Menœtius.
mēns, mentis, *f.*, mind, reason.
mēnsa, -ae, *f.*, table.
mēnsis, -is, *m.*, month.
mercātor, -ōris, *m.*, merchant.
mercēs, mercēdis, *f.*, pay, wages, reward.
Mercurius, Mercurī, *m.*, Mercury.
mergō, -ere, mersī, mersus, dip.
merx, mercis, *f.* (*in pl.*), wares.
messis, -is, *f.*, harvest.
metō, -ere, messuī, messus, reap.
metuō, metuere, metuī, metūtus, fear.
metus, -ūs, *m.*, fear, dread.
meus, -a, -um, my.
migrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, migrate, remove, depart.
mīlle, thousand; *pl.* **mīlia, mīlium.**
Minerva, -ae, *f.*, Minerva.
minimē, *see* **minus.**
minimus, -a, -um, *see* **parvus.**
minitor, -ārī, minitātus sum, threaten.
minor, minus, *see* **parvus.**
Mīnōs, -ōis, *m.*, Minos.
Mīnōtaurus, -ī, *m.*, Minotaur.
minus, *adv.*, less, not very; *superl.* **minimē,** least, by no means.
mīrāculum, -ī, *n.*, prodigy.
mīror, -ārī, -ātus sum, wonder, admire, wonder at.
mīrus, -a, -um, wonderful.
misceō, -ēre, miscuī, mistus *or* **mixtus,** mix, mingle.
miser, misera, miserum, wretched, miserable.
miserābilis, -e, pitiable.
miserē, *adv.*, miserably.
miseria, -ae, *f.*, misery.
misericordia, -ae, *f.*, pity.
mītis, -e, soft.
mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus, send.
modus, -ī, *m.*, manner, means; measure, strain (*of music*).
moenia, moenium, *n. pl.*, city walls.
mōles, -is, *f.*, mass, pile.
molestus, -a, -um, disagreeable, troublesome.

mollis, -e, soft.
mōly, molyos, *n.* (*the herb*), moly.
moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, warn.
monīle, -is, *n.*, necklace.
monitus, -ūs, *m.*, advice.
mōns, montis, *m.*, mountain, mount.
mōnstrum, -ī, *n.*, monster.
mora, -ae, *f.*, delay.
morbus, -ī, *m.*, illness, disease.
mordeō, -ēre, momordī, morsus, bite.
moribundus, -a, -um, dying.
morior, morī, mortuus sum, die.
moror, -ārī, morātus sum, delay.
mors, mortis, *f.*, death; **Mors,** Death.
morsus, -ūs, *m.*, bite.
mortālis, -e, mortal.
mortuus, -a, -um, dead.
mōs, mōris, *m.*, custom; *pl.*, manners, character.
mōtus, -ūs, *m.*, movement.
mōtus, -a, -um, *from* **moveō.**
moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus, move.
mox, *adv.*, soon, presently.
mūgītus, -ūs, *m.*, bellowing.
muliebris, -e, of women, womanly, womanish.
mulier, mulieris, *f.*, woman.
multitūdō, -dinis, *f.*, multitude.
multō, *adv.*, much, far, long.
multus, -a, -um, much; *pl.*, many; *comp.*, **plūrēs, plūra,** more, several; *superl.*, **plūrimus, -a, -um,** most, very many.
multum, *adv.*, much, far.
mundus, -ī, *m.*, universe, world.
mūnus, mūneris, *n.*, duty; gift.
mūrus, -ī, *m.*, wall.
Mūsa, -ae, *f.*, Muse.
mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, change.
mūtuus, -a, -um, mutual.
Mycēnae, -ārum, *f.*, Mycenæ.
Mycēnaeus, -a, -um, Mycenæan, of Mycenæ.
Myrmidonēs, -um, *m. pl.*, Myrmidons.
Myrtilus, -ī, *m.*, Myrtilus.
Mysia, -ae, *f.*, Mysia.

N

nam, *conj.*, for.
namque, *conj.*, for indeed.
nancīscor, nancīscī, nactus *or* **nānctus sum,** obtain.

nāris, -is, *f.*, nostril.
nārrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, tell, relate.
nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum, born, arise.
nātālis (diēs), nātālis diēī, birthday.
natō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, swim, float.
nātus, -ūs, *m.*, birth.
naufragium, naufragī, *n.*, shipwreck.
naufragus, -ī, *m.*, castaway.
Nausicaa, -ae, *f.*, Nausicaa.
nauta, -ae, *m.*, sailor.
nāvigium, nāvigī, *n.*, ship, bark.
nāvigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, sail.
nāvis, -is, *f.*, ship.
Naxos (Naxus), -ī, *f.*, Naxos (*an island in the Aegean Sea*).
nē, *adv.*, not; *conj.*, that not, lest.
-ne (*enclitic*), *introduces questions.*
nec, *see* **neque.**
necō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, kill.
nēglēctus, -a, -um, neglected.
neglegō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctus, neglect, disregard.
negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, deny.
Nemeaeus, -a, -um, Nemean.
nēmō, *dat.*, **nēminī;** *acc.*, **nēminem** (*no other forms*), no one.
nemus, nemoris, *n.*, grove.
Neoptolemus, -ī, *m.*, Neoptolemus.
nepōs, nepōtis, *m.*, grandson.
Neptūnus, -ī, *m.*, Neptune.
neque (nec), *conj.*, and not, nor; neither . . . nor.
nervus, -ī, *m.*, string.
nesciō, -īre, -īvī *or* **-iī, -ītus,** not know.
nesciō quis, quid, some . . . or other.
Nessus, -ī, *m.*, Nessus.
neuter, neutra, neutrum, neither (*of two*).
niger, nigra, nigrum, black.
nihil, *n.*, nothing, not at all, not.
nimis, too, too much.
nimius, -a, -um, excessive, too, too much.
Nioba, -ae (ē, ēs), *f.*, Niobe.
nisi, *conj.*, unless, except.
nix, nivis, *f.*, snow.
nō, -āre, nāvī, —, swim.
nōbilis, -e, noble.
noceō, -ēre, nocuī, nocitus, hurt, do harm to (*with dat.*).

noctū, *adv.*, by night, in the night.
nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, —, be unwilling, not wish.
nōmen, nōminis, *n.*, name.
nōminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, name, nominate.
nōn, *adv.*, not.
nōndum, *adv.*, not yet.
nōnne, *interrog. adv., expecting an affirmative answer,* not?
nōnnūllus, -a, -um, some, several.
nōnus, -a, -um, ninth.
nōs, nostrum, we (*pl. of* **ego**).
noster, nostra, nostrum, our.
nōtus, -a, -um, known, well-known, notorious.
novem, nine.
noverca, -ae, *f.*, step-mother.
novus, -a, -um, new.
nox, noctis, *f.*, night.
nūbēs, -is, *f.*, cloud.
nūbō, -ere, nūpsī, nūptus, veil, marry.
nūdus, -a, -um, naked.
nūllus, -a, -um, no.
num, *interrog. adv., expecting a negative answer,* also, whether.
numerus, -ī, *m.*, number.
numquam, *adv.*, never.
nunc, *adv.*, now.
nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, announce.
nūntius, nūntī, *m.*, messenger.
nūper, *adv.*, lately.
nūptiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, marriage.
nūptiālis, -e, bridal.
nympha, -ae, *f.*, nymph.

O

ō, *interjection,* O! oh!
ob, *prep.* (*acc.*), on account of.
oblectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, amuse.
oblīviō, -ōnis, *f.*, forgetfulness.
oblīvīscor, oblivīscī, oblītus sum, forget.
obruō, -ere, -ruī, -rutus, overwhelm, bury.
obsideō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessus, besiege.
obstruō, -ere, -strūxī, -strūctus, block up, stop up.
obtineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus, hold, occupy.
obtūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, stop up.

occāsiō, -ōnis, *f.*, opportunity.
occīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus, kill, slay.
occidō, -ere, -cidī, -cāsus, fall, perish.
occupātus, -a, -um, busy.
occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, seize.
occurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus, run up, meet.
octāvus, -a, -um, eighth.
octō, eight.
oculus, -ī, *m.*, eye.
odium, odī, *n.*, hatred.
Oechalia, -ae, *f.*, Oechalia.
Oedipus, -ī, *m.*, Oedipus.
Oenomaus, -ī, *m.*, Oenomaus.
oestrus, -ī, *m.*, horse-fly.
offendō, -ere, -fendī, -fēnsus, offend.
offerō, offerre, obtulī, oblātus, offer.
officium, officī, *n.*, office, service, business, duty, allegiance.
Ōgygia, -ae, *f.*, Ogygia.
ōlim, once upon a time, once, long ago.
Olympus, -ī, *m.*, Olympus (*a mountain in Thessaly*).
omnis, -e, all, every.
opifex, opificis, *m. and f.*, workman.
oppetō, -ere, -īvī *or* **iī, -ītus,** encounter.
opprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus, oppress, overwhelm.
ops, opis, *f.*, aid.
optō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, desire.
opus, operis, *n.*, work.
ōra, -ae, *f.*, coast.
ōrāculum, -ī, *n.*, oracle.
ōrātor, -ōris, *m.*, speaker, ambassador.
ōrdō, ōrdinis, *m.*, order; **ex ōrdine,** in turn.
Orestēs, -is, *m.*, Orestes.
orīgō, orīginis, *f.*, origin, descent.
orior, orīrī, ortus sum, arise, spring, spring up.
ōrnāmentum, -ī, *n.*, ornament.
ōrnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, adorn, equip, fit out.
ōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, pray, beg.
Orpheus, Orpheī, *m.*, Orpheus.
ōs, ōris, *n.*, mouth, face.
os, ossis, *n.*, bone.
ostendō, -ere, ostendī, ostentus, show, display.
ovis, -is, *f.*, sheep.

P

pābulor, -ārī, pabulātus sum, forage, seek for food.
pācō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, reduce to a state of peace, subdue.
pactum, -ī, *n.*, agreement.
paene, *adv.*, nearly, almost.
pallium, pallī, *n.*, cloak.
palūs, -ūdis, *f.*, marsh.
Pandōra, -ae, *f.*, Pandora.
pār, paris, equal, like.
Parcae, -ārum, *f.*, the Fates.
parēns, parentis, *m. and f.*, parent.
pāreō, -ēre, pāruī, pāritus, obey.
pariō, -ere, peperī, partus, bear, give birth to, produce; gain, accomplish.
Paris, -idis, *m.*, Paris.
Parnassus, -ī, *m.*, Parnassus.
parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, make ready, prepare.
parricīda, -ae, *m. and f.*, parricide.
pars, partis, *f.*, part, direction.
Parthenopaeus, -ī, *m.*, Parthenopæus.
parvulus, -a, -um, little; **parvulus, -ī,** *m.*, little boy.
parvus, -a, -um, little, small.
pāscō, -ere, pāvī, pāstus, feed; *pass. as dep.*, graze, feed.
pāscuum, pāscuī, *n.*, pasture (*usually pl.*).
passus, -ūs, *m.*, pace (*about five feet*); **mīlle passūs,** 1000 paces = 1 mile.
pāstor, -ōris, *m.*, shepherd.
pater, patris, *m.*, father.
patera, -ae, *f.*, saucer.
paternus, -a, -um, paternal, of (one's) father.
patria, -ae, *f.*, native land, country.
Patroclus, -ī, *m.*, Patroclus.
paucus, -a, -um, few, a few.
paulisper, *adv.*, for a little while.
paupertās, -ātis, *f.*, poverty.
pāx, pācis, *f.*, peace.
peccō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, err, do wrong.
pectus, pectoris, *n.*, breast.
pecus, pecudis, *f.*, beast; *pl.* cattle.
Pēgasus, -ī, *m.*, Pegasus.
Pēleus, Pēleī, *m.*, Peleus.
Peliās, -ae, *m.*, Pelias.
Pēlīdēs, -ae, *m.*, son of Peleus.
pelliciō, -ere, pellēxī, pellectus, lure, entice away.

pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsus, drive.

Peloponnēsus, -ī, *f.*, Peloponnesus.

Pelops, -opis, *m.*, Pelops.

pendeō, -ēre, pependī, pēnsus, hang.

Pēnelopē, -ēs, *f.*, Penelope.

penetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, enter, penetrate.

Pēnēus, -ī, *m.*, the Peneus (*a river in Thessaly*).

penna, -ae, *f.*, feather; *pl.*, wings.

penniger, pennigera, pennigerum, winged.

Penthesilēa, -ae, *f.*, Penthesilea.

peperī, *from* **pariō.**

peplus, -ī, *m.*, robe of state.

per, *prep.* (*acc.*), through, over; during; by means of.

percellō, -ere, -culī, -culsus, strike, smite.

percipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus, feel, perceive.

perculsus, -a, -um, from **percellō.**

perdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus, destroy.

perdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, win over, persuade.

peregrīnus, -ī, *m.*, stranger.

pereō, -īre, -īvī *or* **-iī, -itus,** perish.

perfectus, -a, -um, completed.

perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, convey.

perficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus, perform, complete.

perfidia, -ae, *f.*, treachery.

perfidiōsē, *adv.*, treacherously.

perfugium, perfugī, *n.*, refuge.

pergō, -ere, perrēxī, perrēctus, go, proceed.

Periboea, -ae, *f.*, Peribœa.

perīculōsus, -a, -um, dangerous, perilous.

perīculum, -ī, *n.*, danger.

perītus, -a, -um, skillful.

permoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus, stir.

perniciēs, perniciēī, *f.*, destruction, death.

perpetuō, *adv.*, perpetually, for ever.

perpetuus, -a, -um, perpetual.

persequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, pursue.

Perseus, Perseī, *m.*, Perseus.

perspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectus, observe; prove.

persuādeō, -ēre, -suāsī, -suāsus, persuade.

perterritus, -a, -um, alarmed, terrified.
perturbātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, agitation.
perveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus, come, arrive, reach.
pēs, pedis, *m.*, foot; **pedibus,** on foot.
pestilentia, -ae, *f.*, pestilence.
petasus, -ī, *m.*, hat.
petō, –ere, -īvī *or* **-iī, -ītus,** seek, attack.
Phaeācia, -ae, *f.*, Phæacia.
Phaeācius, -a, -um, Phæacian, of Phæacia.
Phaedra, -ae, *f.*, Phædra.
pharetra, -ae, *f.*, quiver.
Pherēs, -ētis, *m.*, Pheres.
Philoctēta (ēs), -ae, *m.*, Philoctetes.
Phīneus, Phīneī, *m.*, Phineus.
Phōcēus, -a, -um, Phocian, of Phocis.
Phōcis, -idis, *f.*, Phocis (*in Greece*).
Phrixus, -ī, *m.*, Phrixus.
pictor, -ōris, *m.*, painter.
pila, -ae, *f.*, ball.
pīnus, -ūs (*or* **-ī**), *f.*, pine-tree.
Pittheus, Pittheī, *m.*, Pittheus.
pius, -a, -um, pious.
placeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, please.
placidē, *adv.*, gently.
plācō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, pacify.
plēnus, -a, -um, filled, full.
plērīque, plēraeque, plēraque, very many, most, the most.
plōrātus, -ūs, *m.*, wailing, cry.
plūrimus: *see* **multus.**
plūs: *see* **multum, multus.**
Plūto, -ōnis, *m.*, Pluto (Hades).
pōculum, -ī, *n.*, cup.
Poeas, -antis, *m.*, Pœas.
poena, -ae, *f.*, penalty.
poenitentia, -ae, *f.*, repentance.
Pollūx, -ūcis, *m.*, Pollux.
Polybus, -ī, *m.*, Polybus.
Polydectēs, -ae, *m.*, Polydectes.
Polydōrus, -ī, *m.*, Polydorus.
Polymnēstor, -oris, *m.*, Polymnestor.
Polynīcēs, -is, *m.*, Polynices.
Polyphēmus, -ī, *m.*, Polyphemus.
pōmum, -ī, *n.*, fruit.
pondus, -eris, *n.*, weight.
pōnō, -ere, posuī, positus, place; depict.
pōns, pontis, *m.*, bridge.

Pontus, -ī, *m.*, (1) Black Sea; (2) Pontus (*part of Asia Minor*).

porta, -ae, *f.*, gate, door.

portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, carry.

portus, -ūs, *m.*, port, harbor.

possideō, -ēre, possēdī, possessus, own, possess.

possum, posse, potuī, —, be able, can (*past* could).

post, *adv. and prep.* (*acc.*), behind (*of place*); after, later (*of time*).

posteā, *adv.*, afterwards, thereafter.

posterus, -a, -um, following, next; **posterī,** *m. pl.*, descendants, succeeding generations.

posthāc, *adv.*, henceforth.

postquam, *conj.*, after; when.

postrēmō, *adv.*, lastly, finally.

postrīdiē, *adv.*, next day.

postulātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, demand.

postulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, demand.

potēns, potentis, powerful.

potestās, -tātis, *f.*, dominion.

pōtiō, -ōnis, *f.*, drink, sleeping-draught.

potior, -īrī, potītus sum, take possession of, gain.

potius, *adv.*, rather, more, sooner.

prae, *prep.* (*abl.*), on account of, before, in view of, in comparison with.

praeacūtus, -a, -um, pointed, sharpened.

praecīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus, cut off, knock off.

praecipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus, instruct.

praecipitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, hurl down, cast headlong.

praecipuus, -a, -um, especial.

praeclārus, -a, -um, famous, renowned.

praecō, -ōnis, *m.*, herald.

praeda, -ae, *f.*, spoil, plunder.

praeficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus, put in command of.

praemittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus, send in advance.

praemium, praemī, *n.*, reward, prize.

praemoneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, forewarn.

praemonitus, -a, -um, forewarned.

praepōnō, -ere, -posuī, positus, prefer.

praeruptus, -a, -um, precipitous.

praestō, -āre, -stitī, -stitus, fulfil.

praesum, -esse, -fuī, -fūtūrus, command.

praeter, *prep.* (*acc.*), except, save.

praetereā, *adv.*, besides, moreover.

praetereō, -īre, -īvī, *or* **-iī, -itus,** pass by, pass; omit.

praetervehor, -vehī, -vectus sum, drive by, sail by.

praetervolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, fly past.

praetōrium, praetorī, *n.*, general's tent.

prāvitās, -ātis, *f.*, depravity.

precor, -ārī, precātus sum, pray, beseech.

prehendō, -ere, -hendī, -hēnsus, grasp, seize.

prex, precis, *f.*, prayer.

Priamus, -ī, *m.*, Priam.

prīmō, *adv.*, at first, firstly.

prīmum, *adv.*, first; **cum (ubi) prīmum,** as soon as ever.

prīmus, -a, -um, first.

prīnceps, prīncipis, *m.*, chief, prince.

prīncipiō, *adv.*, at first, in the first place.

prior, prius, former, first.

priusquam, *conj.*, before, until.

prīvātus, -a, -um, private.

prīvignus, -ī, *m.*, stepson.

prīvō, deprive.

prō, *prep.* (*abl.*), in front of; for, instead of; on behalf of.

prōbitās, -ātis, *f.*, honesty.

prōcēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, advance.

Procrūstēs, -ae, *m.*, Procrustes.

procul, *adv.*, far, far away.

prōcumbō, -ere, -cubuī, -cubitus, fall forwards.

procus, -ī, *m.*, suitor.

prōdeō, -īre, -iī, -itus, go forth.

prōditor, -ōris, *m.*, traitor.

prōdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, prolong, drag out.

proelium, proelī, *n.*, battle.

profectiō, -ōnis, *f.*, departure.

prōferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, produce, offer, extend.

proficīscor, proficīscī, -fectus sum, set out, proceed.

prōgeniēs, prōgeniēī, *f.*, family, progeny.

prōgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, proceed.

prōiciō, prōicere, prōiēcī, prōiectus, throw, throw down, cast forth.

prōlēs, -is, *f.*, offspring, children.

Promētheus, -eī, *m.*, Prometheus.

prōmissus, -a, -um, *from* **prōmittō.**

prōmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus, promise.

prōmō, -ere, prōmpsī, prōmptus, take out, bring forth.

pronūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, proclaim.

prope, *prep.* (*acc.*), near.

properō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, hasten.

propinquus, -a, -um, neighboring; *as subs.*, **propinquus, -ī,** *m.*, a kinsman.

prōpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, propose, put a question.

prōpositum, -ī, *n.*, purpose.

proprius, -a, -um, (one's) own.

propter, *prep.* (*acc.*), on account of.

propterea, *adv.*, on that account; **propterea quod,** because.

prōpulsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, drive back.

prōra, -ae, *f.*, prow.

Prōserpina, -ae, *f.*, Proserpine.

prōsiliō, -ere, -siluī, —, leap forth, spring up.

prōsperē, *adv.*, prosperously.

prōsperus, -a, -um, favorable.

prōspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectus, foresee.

prōtegō, -ere, -tēxī, -tēctus, protect.

Prōtesilāus, -ī, *m.*, Protesilaus.

prōtinus, *adv.*, forthwith.

prōvectus, *from* **prōvehō.**

prōvehō, -ere, -vexī, -vectus, waft, carry forward; *pass.*, advance.

prōveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus, prosper, thrive.

prōverbium, prōverbī, *n.*, proverb.

prōvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, challenge.

proximus, -a, -um, nearest, last, next (*with dat.*).

prūdentia, -ae, *f.*, prudence, sagacity.

pūblicus, -a, -um, public, common.

pudor, -ōris, *m.*, shame.
puella, -ae, *f.*, maiden, girl.
puer, puerī, *m.*, boy.
puerīlis, -e, boyish.
pugna, -ae, *f.*, battle.
pugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, fight.
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, beautiful, fair.
pulchritūdō, -inis, *f.*, beauty.
pūrgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, cleanse, purify.
purpureus, -a, -um, purple.
putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, think.
Pyladēs, -is, *m.*, Pylades.
Pyrrha, -ae, *f.*, Pyrrha.
Pȳthius, -a, -um, Pythian; **Pȳthia, -ae,** *f.*, Pythia (*the priestess at Delphi*).

Q

quā, *adv.*, where.
quadrupēs, -pedis, *adv.*, four-footed.
quaerō, -ere, quaesīvī, quaesītus, seek, inquire.
quaestus, -ūs, *m.*, profit, livelihood.
quam, *adv.*, as, than.
quamdiū, *adv.*, as long as, as.
quamobrem (quam ob rem), on which account, wherefore.
quamquam, *conj.*, although.
quantō, *adv.*, by how much.
quantus, -a, -um, how great.
quārtus, -a, -um, fourth.
quārtus decimus, fourteenth.
quasi, *adv. and conj.*, as if, as it were.
quattuor, four.
-que (*always joined to the second word*), and.
quī, quae, quod, *rel. pron.*, who, which, what, that.
quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, *rel. pron.*, whoever, whatever.
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, *indef. pron.*, a certain one or thing.
quidem (*follows emphasized word*), indeed; even.
quīn, *conj.*, (*with subj.*), but that; **quīn etiam** (*with indic.*), nay more, nay even.
quīngentī, -ae, -a, five hundred.
quīnque, five.
quīntus, -a, -um, fifth.
quippe, *adv.*, indeed.
quis, quid, *inter. pron.*, who? what?
quis, qua, quid, *indef. pron.*, any one, anything.

quisquam, quaequam, quidquam, *indef. pron.*, any one, anything.
quisque, quaeque, quidque, *pron.*, each.
quō, *rel. and interrog. adv.*, where, whither, to which.
quoad, *conj.*, as long as.
quod, *conj.*, because.
quōmodo, *adv.*, how.
quondam, *adv.*, once, formerly.
quoque, *adv.*, also.
quotannīs, *adv.*, every year.
quotīdiē, *adv.*, daily.
quotiēns, *adv.*, as often as.

R

rāmus, -ī, *m.*, bough.
rapiō, -ere, rapuī, raptus, seize.
recēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, withdraw, recede.
recēns, recentis, *adj.*, recent.
recessus, -ūs, *m.*, recess.
recipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus, receive, admit; recover, withdraw.
recognōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitus, recognize.
reconciliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, win back.
recondō, -ere, -didī, -ditus, store up, hide away.
recoquō, -ere, -coxī, -coctus, re-cook.
recuperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, recover.
recūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, refuse.
reddō, -ere, -didī, -ditus, give back, restore; render.
redeō, -īre, -iī, -itus, return.
redimō, -ere, -ēmī, -ēmptus, buy back, ransom.
redintegrātus, -a, -um, restored, revived.
redūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, lead back.
referō, referre, rettulī, relātus, bring, bear back, repay; **pedem referre,** to retrace one's steps, to fall back.
rēgīna, -ae, *f.*, queen.
regiō, -ōnis, *f.*, district, region.
rēgius, -a, -um, royal; **rēgia, -ae,** *f.*, royal residence, palace.
rēgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, reign.
rēgnum, -ī, *n.*, kingdom, dominion (throne).
regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctus, rule.
regredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, go back, withdraw.

rēiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus, fling back; postpone.
relegō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus, wind up.
relinquō, -ere, -līquī, -lictus, leave behind, leave.
reliquiae, -ārum, *f. pl.,* remains, remnant.
reliquus, -a, -um, remaining, the rest (of).
remedium, remedī, *n.,* remedy.
rēmigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, row.
removeō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus, remove.
rēmus, -ī, *m.,* oar.
renovō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, renew.
repellō, -pellere, reppulī, repulsus, drive back, drive away.
repentīnus, -a, -um, sudden, unexpected.
reperiō, -perīre, repperī, repertus, find, discover.
repetō, -ere, -īvī *or* **iī, -ītus,** seek again, demand back, resume.
reportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, bring back, carry back.
reprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus, restrain.
repugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, oppose.
reputō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, reason, ponder.
rēs, reī, *f.,* thing, affair, deed.
respiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectus, look back at.
respondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsus, answer, reply.
respōnsum, -ī, *n.,* answer.
restituō, -ere, -stituī, -stitūtus, restore, reinstate.
rēstō, -stāre, -stitī, —, remain, stand firm.
retexō, -ere, -texuī, -textus, unweave.
retineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus, retain, keep back.
revehō, -vehere, -vexī, -vectus, carry back.
reveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus, return.
reverentia, -ae, *f.,* reverence.
revertō, -ere, -vertī, -versus (*sometimes deponent*), return.
revocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, call back.
rēx, rēgis, *m.,* king.
Rhea, -ae, *f.,* Rhea.
rīdeō, -ēre, rīsī, rīsus, laugh (at).
rigidus, -a, -um, stiff.
rīpa, -ae, *f.,* bank (*of a river*).

rīte, *adv.*, duly.
rīvus, -ī, *m.*, stream.
rixa, -ae, *f.*, quarrel.
robur, -oris, *n.*, strength.
rogus, -ī, *m.*, funeral pyre.
Rōma, -ae, *f.*, Rome.
Rōmānus, -ā, -um, Roman; *as noun, m. and f.*, a Roman; *m. pl.*, the Romans.
Rōmulus, -ī, *m.*, Romulus.
rōstrum, -ī, *n.*, beak.
rota, -ae, *f.*, wheel; *pl.*, chariot.
rūpēs, -is, *f.*, rock, cliff.
rūrsus, *adv.*, back again.

S

saccus, -ī, *m.*, bag, wallet.
sacer, sacra, sacrum, sacred; **sacra,** *n. pl.*, sacred rites.
sacerdōs, -ōtis, *m. and f.*, priest, priestess.
sacrificium, sacrificī, *n.*, sacrifice.
sacrificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, sacrifice, offer sacrifice.
sacrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, consecrate.
saepe, *adv.*, often.
saepenumerō, *adv.*, ofttimes, again and again.
saevus, -a, -um, fierce.
sagitta, -ae, *f.*, arrow.
saltem, *adv.*, at least.
salveō, -ēre, —, —, be well; be welcome.
sānē, *adv.*, indeed.
sanguis, sanguinis, *m.*, blood.
Sāturnus, -ī, *m.*, Saturn.
Satyrus, -ī, *m.*, a Satyr.
saxum, -ī, *n.*, rock, stone.
Scaea porta, -ae, *f.*, Scæan, or western, gate (*of Troy*).
scelerātus, -a, -um, wicked.
scelus, sceleris, *n.*, crime.
sceptrum, -ī, *n.*, sceptre.
scientia, -ae, *f.*, knowledge.
sciō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, know.
Scīrōn, -ōnis, *m.*, Sciron.
scopulus, -ī, *m.*, rock.
scrībō, -ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus, write.
scrīptor, -ōris, *m.*, writer.
Scylla, -ae, *f.*, Scylla.
Scȳrus, -ī, *f.*, Scyrus (*an island in the Aegean Sea*).
sē(sēsē), *acc. and abl. of* **suī.**
sēcrētō, *adv.*, secretly.
secundus, -a, -um, second; favorable, fair.
sēcūrus, -a, -um, unconcerned.
sed, *conj.*, but.

sedeō, -ēre, sēdī, sessus, sit, remain encamped.
sēdēs, -is, *f.*, seat, abode.
sēdō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, allay.
seges, -etis, *f.*, crop.
sella, -ae, *f.*, throne.
sēmianimis, -e, half-alive, half-dead.
sēmifer, semifera, semiferum, half man and half beast.
semper, *adv.*, always.
senex, senis, old; *as subs.*, old man.
senium, senī, *n.*, old age.
sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsus, feel, perceive.
septem, seven.
septēnī, -ae, -a, *pl. only*, seven (each).
sepulcrum, -ī, *n.*, grave.
sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, follow.
Serīphius, -a, -um, Seriphian.
Serīphus, -ī, *f.*, Seriphus.
sermō, -ōnis, *m.*, speech.
serō, -ere, sēvī, satus, sow.
sērō, *adv.*, too late.
serpēns, serpentis, serpent.
servitūs, -ūtis, *f.*, slavery.
servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, save, keep.
servus, -ī, *m.*, slave, servant.
sex, six.
sextus, -a, -um, sixth.
sī, *conj.*, if.
sīc, *adv.*, so, thus.
siccō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, dry.
Sicilia, -ae, *f.*, Sicily.
significō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, mean, signify.
signum, -ī, *n.*, sign, signal.
silva, -ae, *f.*, wood, forest.
simul atque (ac), *conj.*, as soon as.
simulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, feign.
sīn, *conj.*, but if.
sine, *prep.* (*abl.*), without.
singillātim, *adv.*, one by one.
singulī, -ae, -a, *pl. only*, single; one apiece, one at a time.
Sinis, -is, *m.*, Sinis.
sinister, sinistra, sinistrum, left.
sinistra, -ae, *f.*, left hand.
sinō, -ere, sīvī, situs, allow.
Sipylus, -ī, *m.*, Sipylus (*a mountain on the borders of Lydia*).
sīquandō, *adv.*, if ever.
Sīrēn, Sīrēnis, *f.*, a Siren.
sitiēns, sitientis, thirsty.
sitis, -is, *f.*, thirst.
sīve, *conj.*, whether, or; or if.

societās, -ātis, *f.*, fellowship, company.
sociō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, share.
socius, -ī, *m.*, comrade.
sōl, sōlis, *m.*, sun.
soleō, -ēre, solitus sum, be wont, be accustomed.
sōlitūdō, -dinis, *f.*, solitude.
solitus, -a, -um, accustomed, usual.
sollemnis, -e, solemn.
sollicitūdō, -inis, *f.*, anxiety.
sollicitus, -a, -um, anxious.
sōlum, *adv.*, only.
sōlus, -a, -um, alone.
solūtus, -a, -um, released.
solvō, -ere, solvī, solūtus, unfasten, release, unmoor; pay; solve.
somnium, somnī, *n.*, dream.
somnus, -ī, *m.*, sleep.
sonus, -ī, *m.*, sound.
sōpiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, send to sleep, drug.
sordidus, -a, -um, dirty.
soror, -ōris, *f.*, sister.
sors, sortis, *f.*, lot, fate.
spatium, spatī, *n.*, space; period; opportunity.
speciēs, speciēī, *f.*, form, shape, appearance.
spectāculum, -ī, *n.*, sight.
spectātor, -ōris, *m.*, spectator.
speculum, -ī, *n.*, mirror.
spēlunca, -ae, *f.*, cave.
spernō, -ere, sprēvī, sprētus, despise.
spēs, speī, *f.*, hope.
Sphinx, Sphingis, *f.*, the Sphinx.
spīculum, -ī, *n.*, dart, sting.
spīrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, breathe.
splendidus, -a, -um, splendid.
splendor, -ōris, *m.*, splendor.
spoliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, strip, rob.
spondeō, -ēre, spopondī, spōnsus, promise, betroth.
spōnsa, -ae, *f.*, betrothed, bride.
sprētus, -a, -um, *see* **spernō.**
spurcus, -a, -um, filthy.
squālidus, -a, -um, rough.
stabulum, -ī, *n.*, stable.
statim, *adv.*, immediately.
statua, -ae, *f.*, statue.
statūra, -ae, *f.*, stature.
Stheno, -ūs, *f.*, Stheno.
stipulor, -ārī, -ātus sum, bargain.
stirps, stirpis, *f.*, stock, lineage; offspring.
stō, -āre, stetī, status, stand.

stola, -ae, *f.*, gown.
strangulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, strangle.
strēnuē, *adv.*, vigorously, strenuously.
strictus, -a, -um, drawn.
Strophius, Strophī, *m.*, Strophius.
studeō, -ēre, -uī, —, desire.
stupor, -ōris, *m.*, amazement.
Stygius, -a, -um, Stygian, of the Styx (*a river of Tartarus*).
Stymphālus, -ī, *m.*, Stymphalus.
suāvis, -e, sweet.
suāvitās, -ātis, *f.*, sweetness.
sub, *prep.* (*acc. or abl.*), under, beneath.
subdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, haul up.
subitō, *adv.*, suddenly.
sublātus, -a, -um, *from* **tollo.**
sublīme, *adv.*, aloft.
subrīdeō, -ere, -rīsī, -rīsus, smile.
subsidium, subsidī, *n.*, aid, assistance.
subsīdō, -ere, -sēdī, -sessus, abate, subside.
subveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus, aid, help.
succēnseō, -ēre, -cēnsuī, -cēnsus, be angry.
sudis, -is, *f.*, stake, stick.
sufficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus, be sufficient.
suī, *reflexive pron.*, of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves.
sum, esse, fuī, futūrus, be.
summus, -a, -um, highest, chief.
sūmptus, -ūs, *m.*, expense.
super, *prep.* (*acc. or abl.*), above, over.
superbia, -ae, *f.*, pride.
superbus, -a, -um, proud.
superī, -ōrum, *m.*, the gods above.
superior, -us, (*comp. of* **superus**), superior.
superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, surpass, subdue, conquer.
supersum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus, survive.
suppetō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus, suffice.
supplex, supplicis, humble, suppliant, beseeching.
supplicium, supplicī, *n.*, punishment.
suppōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, substitute.

suprā, *adv. and prep.* (*acc.*), above.
surgō, -ere, surrēxī, surrēctus, rise.
sūs, suis, *m. and f.*, pig; *pl.*, swine.
suscipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus, undertake.
suspendium, suspendī, *n.*, hanging.
suspendō, -ere, -pendī, -pēnsus, hang up, suspend.
suspiciōsus, -a, -um, suspicious.
suspicor, -ārī, suspicātus sum, suspect.
sustineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus, support, endure, withstand, hold out against.
sustulī, *perf. act. ind. of* **tollō.**
suus, -a, -um, *poss. adj.*, his, her, its, their; his own, *etc.*
Symplēgadēs, -um, *f. pl.*, Symplegades.

T

tabernāculum, -ī, *n.*, tent.
tāctus, -ā, -um, *from* **tangō.**
Taenarus, -ī, *m.*, Tænarus (*a town and promontory in Greece*).
taeter, taetra, taetrum, foul.
tālāria, -ium, *n. pl.*, winged sandals.
tālis, -e, such.
tālus, -ī, *m.*, ankle.
tam, *adv.*, so, so much, such.
tamdiū, *adv.*, so long.
tamen, *adv.*, however, but, yet.
tandem, *adv.*, at length; (*interrog.*) pray?
tangō, -ere, tetigī, tāctus, touch.
Tantalus, -ī, *m.*, Tantalus.
tantum, *adv.*, only; **tantum nōn,** almost, very nearly.
tantus, -a, -um, so great, such great.
Tartarus, -ī, *m.*, Tartarus (the lower world).
Taurī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Taurians.
Tauricus, -a, -um, Taurian.
taurīnus, -a, -um, of a bull.
taurus, -ī, *m.*, bull.
tegō, -ere, tēxī, tēctus, cover, conceal.
Tēlemachus, -ī, *m.*, Telemachus.
Telamōn, -ōnis, *m.*, Telamon.
tempestās, -ātis, *f.*, weather, storm, season.
templum, -ī, *n.*, temple.

tempus, -oris, *n.*, time.
tenebrae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, darkness.
teneō, -ēre, tenuī, tentus, hold, keep, detain.
tener, tenera, tenerum, tender.
tentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, try, put to the test.
tenuis, -e, thin, fine.
ter, *adv.*, thrice.
tergum, -ī, *n.*, back.
terō, -ere, trīvi, trītus, wear away, rub; spend.
terra, -ae, *f.*, earth, land.
terreō, -ēre, terruī, territus, frighten, terrify.
terribilis, -e, terrible.
terror, -ōris, *m.*, terror.
tertiō, *adv.*, a third time.
tertius, -a, -um, third.
Teucrus, Teucra, Teucrum, Trojan.
texō, -ere, texuī, textus, weave.
Thēbae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, Thebes (*the capital of Bœotia*).
Thēbānus, -a, -um, Theban, of Thebes.
Themis, -idis, *f.*, Themis.
Thermōdōn, -ontis, *m.*, Thermodon.
thēsaurus, -ī, *m.*, treasure.
Thēseus, Thēseī, *m.*, Theseus.
Thessalia, -ae, *f.*, Thessaly.
Thessalus, -a, -um, Thessalian.
Thetis, -idis, *f.*, Thetis.
Thoas, -antis, *m.*, Thoas.
Thrācia, -ae, *f.*, Thrace.
Thrācius, -a, -um, Thracian.
Thyestēs, -ae, *m.*, Thyestes.
Thyestēus, -a, -um, Thyestean, of Thyestes.
timeō, -ēre, -uī, —, fear.
timor, -ōris, *m.*, fear.
tingō, -ere, tīnxī, tīnctus, dye, dip.
Tīresiās, -ae, *m.*, Tiresias.
Tīthōnus, -ī, *m.*, Tithonus.
tolerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, undergo, endure.
tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātus, lift, lift up, remove, destroy; **tollere de medio,** to put out of the way, remove.
torvus, -a, -um, grim.
tot, so many.
totidem, just so many, and as many.
tōtus, -a, -um, all, whole.
tractō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, touch, feel.
trādo, -ere, -didī, -ditus, give

up, hand over, entrust, hand down.

trahō, -ere, trāxī, trāctus, drag, draw, draw out, derive.

trāiectus, -ūs, *m.*, crossing.

tranquillus, -a, -um, quiet, tranquil.

trāns, *prep.* (*acc.*), across.

trānseō, -īre, -īvī *or* **-iī, -itus,** cross.

trānsfīgō, -ere, -fīxī, -fīxus, pierce, transfix.

trānsvehō, -ere, -vexī, -vectus, carry across, carry through, transport.

tredecim, thirteen.

tremebundus, -a, -um, trembling.

trēs, tria, three.

triceps, tricipitis, three-headed.

trīgintā, thirty.

tripēs, tripedis, three-footed.

triplex, triplicis, triple.

trīstis, -e, sad.

Troezēn, -ēnis, *f.*, Trœzen.

Trōia, -ae, *f.*, Troy.

Trōiānus, -a, -um, Trojan, of Troy.

trucīdō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, slaughter.

tū, tuī, thou, you.

tuba, -ae, *f.*, trumpet.

tulī, *from* **ferō.**

tum, *adv.*, then, at that time.

tumidus, -a, -um, swelling, swollen.

tumultus, -ūs, *m.*, tumult, uproar.

tunica, -ae, *f.*, tunic.

turba, -ae, *f.*, crowd, number.

turbulentus, -a, -um, turbulent.

turris, -is, *f.*, tower.

tūtēla, -ae, *f.*, protection, care.

tūtō, *adv.*, safely.

tūtus, -a, -um, safe.

tuus, -a, -um, thy, your.

Tȳdeus, Tȳdeī, *m.*, Tydeus.

U

ubī, *adv.*, when.

ulcīscor, ulcīscī, ultus sum, avenge.

Ulixēs, -is, *m.*, Ulysses.

ūllus, -a, -um, any.

ultimus, -a, -um, last.

umerus, -ī, *m.*, shoulder.

umquam, *adv.*, ever.

unde, *adv.*, whence.

undecimus, -a, -um, eleventh.

undique, *adv.*, from all sides, on every side.

unguentum, -ī, *n.*, ointment.
ungula, -ae, *f.*, claw.
ūnicus, -a, -um, only.
ūniversus, -a, -um, whole, universal; all together.
ūnus, -a, -um, one; alone; **ūnus alterve,** one or two; **ad ūnum,** to a man.
Ūranus, -ī, *m.*, Uranus.
urbs, urbis, *f.*, city.
urgeō, -ēre, ursī, —, urge on.
urna, -ae, *f.*, urn.
ūsque, *adv.*, all the way, right up.
ūsus, -ūs, *m.*, use.
ut, *conj.* (*with ind.*), as; (*with subj.*), that, in order that.
ūtilitās, ūtilitātis, *f.*, advantage, weal.
ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum, use, employ.
utrimque, *adv.*, on both sides.
uxor, -ōris, *f.*, wife.

V

vacca, -ae, *f.*, cow.
vacuus, -a, -um, vacant, free.
vagor, -ārī, -ātus sum, wander.
valdē, *adv.*, exceedingly.
valens, valentis, strong.
vallis, -is, *f.*, valley.
vānus, -a, -um, vain, fruitless.
varius, -a, -um, various.
vās, vāsis, *n.*, vessel, pot.
vāstō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, devastate.
vāstus, -a, -um, vast, immense, lonely.
vātēs, -is, *m. and f.*, prophet, prophetess.
vectus, -a, -um, mounted.
vehemēns, vehementis, violent.
vehementer, *adv.*, vehemently.
vehō, -ere, vexī, vectus, carry; *pass.*, ride, sail.
vēlāmen, vēlāminis, *n.*, covering.
vellus, velleris, *n.*, fleece.
vēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, cover.
vēlum, -ī, *n.*, sail.
vēnātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, chase.
venēfica, -ae, *f.*, sorceress.
vēnēnum, -ī, *n.*, poison.
veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventus, come.
venter, ventris, *m.*, belly.
ventus, -ī, *m.*, wind.
Venus, Veneris, *f.*, Venus.
venustās, -ātis, *f.*, charm.

verbum, -ī, *n.*, word.
vērō, *adv.*, indeed, however.
vertex, -icis, *m.*, top, summit.
vertō, -ere, vertī, versus, turn.
vērus, -a, -um, true; (*abl.*) **rē verā,** in true fact, really.
vēscor, vescī, —, feed on, eat (*usually with abl.*).
vesperī, *adv.*, in the evening.
Vesta, -ae, *f.*, Vesta.
Vestālis, -is, *f.*, Vestal, priestess of Vesta.
vester, vestra, vestrum, your.
vestibulum, -ī, *n.*, fore-court.
vestimentum, -ī, *n.*, garment.
vestiō, -īre, -iī, -ītus, clothe.
vestis, -is, *f.*, robe, clothing.
vestītus, -a, -um, clad, clothed.
vetō, -ere, -uī, -itus, forbid.
vetus, -eris, old, former, long-standing.
vexō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, trouble, torment.
via, -ae, *f.*, road, way, path.
viātor, -ōris, *m.*, traveller.
vicārius, -ī, *m.*, substitute.
vīcēsimus, -a, -um, twentieth.
vīcīnus, -ī, *m.*, neighbor.
victima, -ae, *f.*, victim.
victor, -ōris, *m.*, conqueror; *as adj.*, victorious.
victōria, -ae, *f.*, victory.
victrix, -īcis, *f.*, conqueress; *as adj.*, victorious.
victus, -a, -um, conquered, vanquished.
videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsus, see; *pass.*, seem.
vigilō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, keep watch.
vīgintī, twenty.
vinciō, vincīre, vīnxī, vīnctus, bind.
vincō, -ere, vīcī, victus, conquer, overcome; convince.
vinculum, -ī, *n.*, bond, chain.
vindex, -icis, *m. and f.*, avenger.
vindicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, claim; avenge.
vīnum, -ī, *n.*, wine.
vir, virī, *m.*, man, husband.
vīrēs, -ium, *f. pl.*, strength.
virgineus, -a, -um, girlish, maidenly.
virgō, virginis, *f.*, maiden.
virīlis, -e, manly, male.
virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*, valor.
vīs, vīs, *f.*, force, strength; *pl.*, **vires.**
vīscera, -um, *n. pl.*, flesh.

vīta, -ae, *f.*, life.
vīvus, -a, -um, alive.
vix, *adv.*, scarcely.
vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, call.
volātus, -ūs, *m.*, flight.
volitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, fly about.
volō, velle, voluī, —, wish.
volō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, fly.
volucris, -is, *f.*, bird.
voluntās, -ātis, *f.*, wish, will.
vōtum, -ī, *n.*, vow, votive offering.
vōx, vōcis, *f.*, voice.
Vulcānus, -ī, *m.*, Vulcan.
vulgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, noise abroad.
vulnerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, wound.
vulnus, vulneris, *n.*, wound.
vultus, -ūs, *m.*, countenance, face.

X

Xūthus, -ī, *m.*, Xuthus.

Z

Zephyrus, -ī, *m.*, west wind.
Zētēs, -ae, *m.*, Zetes.